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QUESTIONS

ON

SELECT PORTIONS OF SCRIPTURE,

DESIGNED

FOR THE HIGHER CLASSES

IN

SABBATH SCHOOLS.

BY CHARLES HUDSON,
OF WESTMINSTER, MASS.

A NEW EDITION,
WITH ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS,

BY OTIS A. SKINNER,
Pastor of the Fifth Universalist Society, Boston.

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PREFACE.

In presenting this manual to the public, it is but just to say that the plan of it is the same as that adopted by Fisk and Allen, in their Questions upon the Scriptures. In the historical parts of Scripture, there must of course be a great uniformity in all questions upon the same texts. The author's own experience had taught him, before either of the above works had fallen into his hands, that questions requiring for answers the exact language of scripture, did not give that exercise to the scholar's mind which was desirable. This led him to adopt another mode, viz. to give out chapters, and ask such questions as were calculated to lead the scholar to a right understanding of the passage. But this was found to be somewhat discouraging, as the exact questions could not be anticipated by the scholar. This led him to the thought of preparing something adapted to the wants of our schools.

With the approbation and advice of his brethren, he has undertaken this work. He has followed in many respects the judicious arrangement of Allen, but has deviated so far as to adapt the work to our views. He has labored to exhibit the character of God, and his design in the kingdom of grace, more fully than in any work that has fallen into his hands. He has also endeavored to exhibit some of the evidence of divine revelation, that

in this age of infidelity, the young mind might be furnished in some degree with an antidote against the poison of skepticism. This little work, in connection with the "Primary Questions," by the same author, just published, will, it is hoped, supply the wants of our schools, and give a new impulse to the study of the Scriptures by our children and youth.

A Map of Palestine is added, that the scholar may see the relative situation of the places where the leading events of the life of Christ occurred. The questions to be answered from the map are interspersed with the other questions, but can be easily distinguished by the sense. To those who are not acquainted with maps, we will say, that the particular situation of the place is to be determined by the small cypher which is found near the name.

The plan of this work will be easily understood. The scriptures referred to are generally placed at the head of each lesson. The figures at the left hand denote the verse of the first scripture at the head of the lesson. When one verse or more is set down, all the questions in the larger type are to be answered from that verse until another is mentioned. When any other scripture is brought in to confirm or illustrate the subject, the reference is found at the right hand of the questions; and in those lessons which have no scripture placed at the head, when one verse or chapter is referred to, that will answer all the questions in the large type, until some other scripture is mentioned.

The questions in small type are more difficult in their nature, and generally have no reference

to guide the scholar. The writer has endeavored to make these questions somewhat inductive, but at the same time leaving them in such a manner as to exercise the judgment of the learner.

The scholar or teacher who needs any assistance, is referred to any Commentary on the New Testament, or Sacred Geography; particularly would we recommend Clarke's Notes on the New Testament, and Parish's Sacred Geography. In order to carry into execution the plan of this work, we would recommend to the teachers to meet once a week, that they may instruct each other, particularly on the questions in small type. Or the teachers and others would do well to form themselves into a Bible Class, and meet with their pastor or some person well versed in the Scriptures, when the questions in small type would furnish proper subjects for their consideration. The pastor by instructing the teachers would enable them to explain to their pupils whatever they could not understand. Thus the knowledge communicated by the clergyman would immediately be imparted to the children throughout his parish.

That this little manual may prove instrumental in promoting the cause of pure and undefiled religion, is the sincere prayer of

THE AUTHOR.

Westminster, Mass. May 2, 1832.

PREFACE

TO THE IMPROVED EDITION.

THIS work, which has passed through several editions, is one of the best and most popular books for Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes, that has ever been used in our denomination. By a reference to the lessons, it will be seen, that it contains a history of the principal events in the life and ministry of the Savior, an illustration of many of his doctrinal and practical instructions, and an exposition of many difficult portions of the New Testament. The questions are brief, and the answers such as to call into action the understanding, and direct the attention to the scriptures. As the author's views, on some texts, are different from those generally held by the Universalists, a wish has often been expressed, that the book might be so altered, as to render it entirely acceptable to all our Schools and Bible Classes. These alterations have been made by the subscriber, and he now takes pleasure in recommending it as a work every way worthy of patronage.

OTIS A. SKINNER.

BOSTON, 1840.

QUESTIONS.

LESSON I.

The Birth of John the Baptist.

Luke, Chap. 1, verses 5—23 and 57—80.

Verse 5. Of what country was Herod king?
What priest lived at that time?
Of what course was he?
Into how many courses or classes were the Jewish priests divided? 1 Chron. chap. 24.
Of what family was the wife of Zacharias?
What was her name?
6. What was the character of Zacharias and Elisabeth?
8. What office did Zacharias perform?
9. Where did he burn incense?
By whom was the first temple built?
Where was it located?
10. What were the people doing without?
11. Who appeared to Zacharias?
What is an *angel?*
12. How did Zacharias feel when he saw the angel?
13. What did the angel say to Zacharias?
What name was to be given to the child that was to be born to him?

14. How shall the multitude be affected at his birth?

15. What did the angel foretell concerning John?

What is to be *great in the sight of the Lord?*

16. What shall John do?

17. With what prophet is he compared?

Who was Elias?

19. What is the name of the angel that appeared to Zacharias?

20. What did he tell Zacharias should come upon him?

How long was he to remain dumb?

21. At what did the people marvel?

22. What did the people perceive when he appeared?

What did Zacharias do?

58. What did the neighbors and cousins of Elisabeth do, when they heard that she had a son?

64. What happened to Zacharias immediately after the naming of the child?

How did he employ his tongue on being able to speak?

68. How did Zacharias begin his prophecy?

69. What did he say God had raised up?

70. By whose mouth has God promised salvation?

What is a *prophet?*

72, 73. With whom did God make his covenant?

What was the promise made to Abraham? Gen. 22: 18.

Who was the seed of Abraham mentioned in the promise? Gal. 3: 16.

What was the nature of this promise, and whom did it include? Gal. 3: 8.

Who were the *heathen?*

76. What did Zacharias say to the child?

What is here meant by the *Highest?*

Why should he be called the *prophet of the Highest?*

77. By what was he to give a knowledge of salvation?

78. Through what is this remission of sins to be obtained?

79. Why has the day-spring from on high visited us?

80. What is said of the child?

LESSON II.

The Birth of Jesus.

Luke 1: 26—33. 2: 1—40.

26, 27. Where and to whom was the angel Gabriel sent?

To whom was Mary espoused?

What is it to be *espoused?*

In what part of Palestine was Galilee?

In what part of Galilee was Nazareth?

28. What did the angel say to her?

29. How was Mary affected by his saying?

30. What did the angel further say?

31. What name was she directed to give to the son, which was to be born to her?

What is the meaning of the word *Jesus?*

Why was this name given to the Son of Mary? Matt. 1: 21.

32. Whose son shall he be called?

Why was David called the *father?*

33. How long shall he reign?

What is the meaning of *forever?*

Will Christ ever resign the kingdom to his Father? 1 Cor. 15: 24 and 28.

What will he do before he resigns the kingdom? 1 Cor. 15: 25.

Chap. 2: 1. Who issued a decree for taxing the world?

Who was *Cæsar Augustus?*
What is here meant by the *world?*

3. Where did all go to be taxed or registered?

4. From what city and to what city did Joseph and Mary go to be taxed or registered?

In what direction is Bethlehem from Nazareth?

Why was Bethlehem called the city of David? 1 Sam. 17: 12.

7. Why was the child laid in a manger?

8. What is said of the shepherds?

What is a shepherd?

ened to these shepherds?
did the angel say to them?
ng of the name *Christ?*
ify the same?
ddenly appeared with the an-

the *heavenly host?*
s their proclamation?
did the angels go?
heaven?
the shepherds do?
the shepherds do on their re-

celebrate the birth of Christ?
called?
as Jesus carried, when he was

parents carry him to Jerusa-

g was Moses commanded to
the children of Israel? Num.

said of Simeon?
he waiting?
the *consolation of Israel?*
s revealed to him by the Holy

l he do with the infant Savior?
at was his address to the Lord?
ntiles?
ple of Israel?

34. What did Simeon say to Mary?

39. To what place did the parents of Jesus return?

40. What is said of the child?

It was predicted that Christ should enlighten the Gentiles: did they ever enjoy the light of divine revelation before the advent of Christ?

Did Christ place them on the same footing as the Jews?

Of what descent are we, Jewish or Gentile?

LESSON III.

The Wise Men seek Jesus, &c.

Matt. 1: 1—23.

1. Before Jesus was carried to Nazareth, who came to Jerusalem?

Who were these *wise men?*

What country is probably meant by the *East?*

2. What inquiry did they make?

For what purpose did they come?

If these wise men were heathen, how did they know that a deliverer was to be born to the Jews?

3. What effect had this visit upon Herod?

Why was Herod troubled?

Was Herod a Jew? By whose authority then was he made king? Were the Jews subject to the Romans at that time?

Is there more than one person by the name of Herod mentioned in Scripture.

4. What did Herod do?

Who were the *Chief Priests?*

Who were the *Scribes?*

Why did Herod wish to know where Christ should be born?

5. What was their answer?

8. What did Herod do when he had inquired of the wise men?

What reason did Herod assign for his command?

What was probably his *real* object?

In what direction is Bethlehem from Jerusalem?

9. What guided the wise men to the birthplace of Christ?

10. What did they do when they saw the star?

11. What did they do when they saw the young child?

Does the term *worship* always signify to pay divine honors?

What did they present to the child?

Was it customary among the eastern nations to present gifts to princes, when they were visited?

12. Did the wise men return to Herod?

Why did they not?

13. What direction did Joseph receive in a dream?

In what direction is Egypt from Jerusalem?

Why were they directed to flee into Egypt?

15. How long did they remain in Egypt?

16. What did Herod do, when he found that he was mocked by the wise men?

Why did he kill all the children?

19. Did Herod long survive this act of cruelty?

How was Joseph informed of his death?

20. What did the angel say to him?

21. What did he do?

22. Who reigned in Judea?

In what part of Palestine is Judea?

Whose son was he?

23. Whither did Joseph go?

Several divine communications, in this and the preceding lesson, were made known by dreams. Are dreams the surest mode of divine communication? When the object to be effected is only to convince the person himself, is not a dream sufficient?

Was this the character of the communications above?

If the command to flee to Egypt had been given in a voice from heaven, audible to all the people, would this have defeated the object? How so?

Though a dream may be sufficient to convince the individual himself, would this evidence be sufficient for others?

Do the great truths of divine revelation rest upon such evidence alone?

LESSON IV.

Jesus, when twelve years of age, conversed with the Doctors.

Luke 2: 41—52.

41. Where did the parents of our Lord go every year?

For what purpose did they go?

Who were commanded to keep the feast of the Passover? Deut. 16: 16.

What was this feast designed to commemorate? Ex. 12: 1—28.

What other great annual feasts were the Jews required to observe?

How long after the Passover was the feast of weeks to be observed?

By what other name is this called in Scripture? Acts 2: 1.

What was the feast of Pentecost? What the feast of Tabernacles?

At what season of the year were these great festivals kept?

42. How old was Jesus, when he went up to the feast?

43. How soon did his parents return?

What is meant by *fulfilling the days?* Ex. 12: 15.

Did Jesus accompany his parents on their return?

44. How long did they continue their journey before they missed him?

Where did they look for him?

45. What did they do, when they found him not with their kinsfolk?

46. How long before they found him?

Where was he, and what was he doing?

Who were the doctors with whom Christ was conversing?

What temple was here meant?

How many temples were built at Jerusalem?

Who built the first temple?

What become of it? 2 Chron. 36: 14—21.

Who gave orders for the building of the second temple? Ezra 1.

What become of this temple?

In what year of the Christian era was it destroyed?

47. How were the people affected at the questions of Jesus?

48. What did his mother say to him?

49. What was his reply?

Whom did he mean by *his Father?*
What was the business to which he alluded?

50. Did his parents understand what he meant?

51. To what place did they return?

What was Jesus' behavior to his parents?

What is meant by *being subject to them?*
Are all under obligation to obey their parents?
What is the fifth commandment?
Does our duty to our parents cease with our childhood?
Does it show great hardness of heart to neglect our parents in their old age?

52. In what did Jesus increase?

What is meant by *increasing in wisdom?*
What is it to increase in *favor with God and man?*
Is it a duty to increase in wisdom?
How can we increase in favor with God?
Is it a virtue to seek the favor of men?

LESSON V.

Preaching of John the Baptist.

Luke 3: 1—17. Matt. 3: 1—17. Mark 1: 1—11.

PART I.

1, 2. Where was John when the word of God came to him?

In what part of Judea was the wilderness?

How old is John supposed to have been at this time? Num. 4: 3 and 47.
Which was the elder, John or Jesus?

Who was emperor of Rome when John commenced his ministry?

Who was governor of Judea?

Is the Herod here mentioned the one who slew the children of Bethlehem?

Who were High Priests at that time?

Were there two High Priests at the same time?

3. Where did John commence his preaching?

In what part of Samaria is the river Jordan? In what direction does it run? Into what does it flow?

What did he preach?

What is *repentance?*
What is meant by *remission of sins?*
Can we expect forgiveness without repentance?

4, 5. What did Esaias the prophet predict of John?

By what name is Esaias called in the Old Testament?
What is a *prophet?* How could the prophet foresee this event?
Does the fulfilment of the prophecies prove the truth of the Scriptures?
Who is meant by the *Lord* in this prophecy?
What is meant by *preparing the way of the Lord?*
What is the meaning of the fifth verse?

What is said Matt. 3: 4, of the raiment and food of John?

What are *locusts?*
Do any people eat this insect at the present day?

Were the Jews allowed by the law of Moses to eat locusts? Lev. 11: 22.

What is *wild honey?* Where was it found?

Was honey plenty in Judea? 1 Sam. 14: 25—27.

6. What is to be the result of that gospel, which was to succeed the ministry of John?

What is meant by *seeing* the Salvation of God?

Does any other prophet predict the final happiness of all men? Ps. 22: 27.

7. What did he say to the multitude that came to his baptism?

What is a *viper?*

8. What did he command them to do?

What is it to *bring forth fruits worthy of repentance?*

What did he command them not to say within themselves?

9. What did he say of trees that did not bring forth good fruits?

11. What answer did he give to the people who inquired what they should do?

12, 13. What answer did he give to the publicans?

What is a *publican?*

Were the Jews at that time tributary?

14. What answer did he give to the soldiers?

Do these answers contain some of the fruits worthy of repentance, which John commanded them to bring forth?

PART II.

15. What did the people muse in their hearts concerning John?

16. What was John's answer?

Whom did he mean by one that cometh?

What did he further say in comparing himself with Christ? John 3: 30.

17. What did John say of him that cometh after him?

Why is Christ or his gospel compared with fire? Mal. 3: 2, 3.

What is the nature or design of a refiner's fire?

What does the apostle say of this fire? 1 Cor. 3: 13—15.

What is it to be *unquenchable?*

Must an unquenchable fire burn to eternity? Isa. 34: 10.

Matt. 3: 13. Who came from Galilee to be baptized of John?

14. What did John do?

15. What was the answer of our Lord?

What is meant by *fulfilling all righteousness?*

What did John then do?

16, 17. What took place at his baptism?

What did the voice from heaven proclaim?

What was Jesus doing when this took place? Luke 3: 21.

How old was Jesus at that time? Luke 3: 23.

What exclamation did John make on beholding Jesus? John 1: 29.

Why was Christ denominated a Lamb?

How did he take away sin? Heb. 9: 26.

Was the preaching of John the commencement of the gospel dispensation?

What did Christ declare was until John? Luke 16: 16.

What further did our Lord say upon this subject? Matt. 11: 11.

If he that was least in the kingdom of heaven, or the gospel dispensation, was greater than John, could John belong to the gospel dispensation?

What was the fate of John? Matt. 14: 10.

What was the character of John?

LESSON VI.

Jesus performs his first Miracle, &c.

John 2: 1—17.

1, 2. What took place at Cana of Galilee?

In what part of Galilee was Cana?

In what direction is Cana from Capernaum?

Who were invited to the wedding?

What disciples had Jesus at that time? John 1: 40, 41.

3. What did the mother of Jesus say to him?

What was his reply?

What did she say to the servants?

What did she probably expect he would do?

6, 7. What did Jesus direct the servants to do?

How many water-pots were filled with water?

How much did each contain?

What is meant by the *purifying of the Jews*?

9. Into what was the water changed?

What is a miracle?

Who possesses the power of working miracles?

Can any created being perform miracles, without divine assistance?

Is changing water into wine a miracle?

Are we to expect miracles in these days?

If they were necessary when Christ and his disciples were on earth, why are they not necessary now?

11. What is said respecting this miracle?

Why did the disciples believe on him?

What do miracles prove? John 5: 36.

Would miracles prove the divine mission of a prophet, if evil spirits could perform them?

12. Where did Jesus go when he left Cana?

On which side of the sea of Galilee is Capernaum?

What city is situated nearly opposite on the eastern side of the sea?

How long did they remain at Capernaum?

13. On what occasion did he go up to Jerusalem?

In what direction is Jerusalem from Capernaum?

At what season of the year was the Passover kept?

14. What did he find in the temple?

Why were oxen and sheep brought to the temple?

15. What did he do?

16. What did he say to them that sold doves?

What did he mean by *his Father's house?*

What is a house of merchandise?

How did David esteem God's house? Ps. 26: 8.

18. What question did the Jews put to Jesus?

19. What answer did the Lord make?

20. What was the reply of the Jews?

Did the Jews understand our Savior's answer?
Why did he not answer them plainly?
Do captious questions merit a reply?

What direction has Christ given his followers on this subject? Matt. 7: 6.

21. Of what did he speak?

Was he understood by his own disciples?

22. What event brought this saying to their recollection, and explained it to their understanding?

23. Did Christ perform any miracles while at Jerusalem?

What effect had these miracles upon the people?

Does it appear what these miracles were?
Do the Evangelists profess to give an account of all the miracles which Christ wrought?

24, 25. What is said of Jesus by the Evangelist?

Does not this account for the answer he made the Jews above?
Will every wise teacher vary his teaching to meet the condition of his pupils?
If our Lord had performed miracles to gratify the idle curiosity of the unbelieving Jews, would this be any evidence of his divine mission?

LESSON VII.

Nicodemus' Interview with Jesus.

John 3: 1—21.

PART I.

1, 2. Who came to Jesus by night?

What was Nicodemus?

What is he called in verse tenth?

To what religious sect did he belong?

Who were the *Pharisees?*

By what title did he address Jesus?

What is a *Rabbi?*

What did he say to Jesus?

What reason did he give for his belief that Christ was a divine teacher?

Why did he come to Jesus by night?

Can those be firm and decided Christians, who seek popularity more than Christ?

3. What was the reply of our Lord?

What is meant by being *born again?*

What does the apostle say of *conversion?* James 5: 20.

How did John commence his preaching? Matt. 3: 2.

How did Jesus call upon the people, when he commenced his preaching? Matt. 4: 17.

What command has God given to his creatures? Acts 17: 30.

4. Did Nicodemus understand our Lord literally?

5. What answer did Jesus return?

What is meant by *being born of the water and of the spirit?* See 1 Pet. 1: 23. John 1: 13.

Does *seeing* the kingdom of God in verse 3d, mean the same as *entering into it* in verse 5th?

Is conversion the work of God, or of man? Acts 11: 18.

Though God gives repentance, does he not employ means for this purpose?

What is the grand means employed in giving repentance? Acts 5: 31.

Christ being the great first cause under God, does he employ secondary causes?

What cause is mentioned by the apostle? Rom. 2: 4.

What is mentioned by David as a means of conversion? Ps. 19: 7.

Are men ever employed as means of leading others to repentance? See Dan. 12: 3. Prov. 11: 30. James 5: 19, &c.

For what purpose did the Lord send Paul? Acts 26: 18.

Though repentance, in its highest sense, is the work of God, is it not in another sense the work of man?

Are we called upon in the Scriptures to repent?

Would a kind and good being call upon his children to repent, unless they possessed the power of complying?

Is repentance then partly of God, and partly of man? 1 Cor. 3: 9. 2 Cor. 6: 1.

What is the exhortation of the apostle on this point? Phil. 2: 12, 13.

6. What does Jesus further say in reply to Nicodemus?

What is meant by *being born of the flesh?*

What is meant by *being born of the spirit?*

Man being active in his conversion, can it be the work of a single moment?

How does Christ represent the operation of this work? Mark 4: 28.

Is repentance a painful process? 2 Cor. 7: 9, 10.

Being frail and imperfect creatures, is it necessary that we live a life of repentance?

8. To what does Christ compare the new birth?

What is the meaning of this verse?

9. What reply did Nicodemus make?

10. What was Christ's answer?

Will all men ever become truly penitent? Ps. 86: 9.

Have we any account of Nicodemus in the New Testament, other than what is contained in this chapter?

PART II.

11. What did Jesus say he spoke?

Did men receive his witness?

12. What was his argument on this subject?

13. Who has ascended into heaven?

Where was Christ before the world was created? John 17: 5.

14, 15. With whom does Christ compare himself?

What did Moses do?

For what purpose did Moses lift up the serpent in the wilderness? Num. 21: 6—9.

Could God have healed those bitten by serpents without the aid of this brazen serpent?
What then was the object of introducing this image?
Who is meant by the *Son of Man?*
What is meant by his *being lifted up?*

What did he promise if he was lifted up on the cross? John 12: 32.

Why was Christ lifted up on the cross?

What is meant by *perish* in this passage?

16, 17. What induced God to send his Son into the world?

For what purpose did he send him?

What is meant by the *world?*
What is it *to be saved?*

From what does Christ save men? Matt. 1: 21.

As Moses' serpent did not heal those who refused to look upon it, can we expect that Christ will save us, if we do not obey his law?

18. What is said of him that believeth?

What is meant by *believing?*

What is said of him that believeth not?

What does the apostle say of faith? James 2: 17, 26.

What is the effect of genuine faith? Gal. 5: 6.

19. What is the condemnation of the wicked?

Why do they choose darkness rather than light?

How long will this condemnation continue?
Is it a crime to shun the light of the gospel?

20. What is said of him that doeth evil?

Why does he shun the light?

Does this lessen his condemnation?

21. What is said of him that doeth truth?

Why does he come to the light?

Does the happiness or misery of men arise principally from their external situation, or from the state of their own minds or affections?

LESSON VIII.

The Conversation of Jesus with the Woman of Samaria.

John 4: 1—42.

1. What had the Pharisees heard respecting Jesus?

2. Did Jesus himself baptize, or his disciples?

3. What did Jesus do?

Which way is Galilee from Judea?

What division of Palestine lies between them?

4. Through what country was it needful for him to pass?

Why must he needs go through Samaria? See Map.

5, 6. To what city of Samaria did he come?

Near what mountain is Sychar?

What did he find near the city?

Why did he stop at Jacob's well?

At what hour of the day was this?

What is the *sixth hour?*

Into how many hours was the day divided by the Jews?

At what time did their day commence?

7. Who came to draw water?

What did Jesus say to her?

9. What reply did she make?

Who were the *Samaritans?*

Why were the Jews and Samaritans at enmity?

What other instance is mentioned of their enmity? Luke 9: 51—54.

10. What was the answer of our Lord?

11, 12. What was her reply?

13. What did Jesus say of the water of Jacob's well?

14. What did he say of the water that he should give?

What did he mean by the *water he should give?*

Will Christ give this water to all who desire it? John 7: 37.

15. What was the woman's reply?

Did she comprehend the meaning of our Lord's remark?

19. What confession did the statement of Jesus in the preceding verses draw from the woman?

20. Where did she say her fathers worshipped?

To what mountain did she allude? Deut 27: 12.

Had the Samaritans a temple there?

Where did the Jews think men ought to worship?

21. What did Jesus say to the woman?

Did he mean that worship should not be paid at all in either of those places?

22. Whose views were most correct, the Jews' or Samaritans'?

What is meant by salvation's being of the Jews?

23. What did Christ say of true worshippers?

Who is the *Father?*
What is it *to worship* the Father?
What is it to worship him in *spirit and in truth?*

24. What is God?

What is a spirit? Luke 24: 39.

34. When the disciples returned from the city, and offered our Lord meat, what reply did he make?

What is the will of God which Christ was to accomplish? John 6: 38, 39.

40. How long did Jesus abide at Samaria?

41. What effect had his visit upon the people?

42. What confession did they make?

Does an examination of the gospel naturally lead to the same confession at this day?
Were the miracles of Christ the most astonishing displays of power?
Were they also fraught with mercy?

LESSON IX.

Jesus' Second Miracle.

John 4 : 43—54.

43. On leaving Samaria, where did Jesus go?

Which is the more northerly, Samaria or Galilee?

44. What did Jesus testify?

45. How was he received by the Galiléans?

What induced them to receive him kindly?

46. To what particular place did he go?

Who came to him while he was there?

47. For what purpose did he come?

48. What did Jesus say to him?

What is here meant by *signs and wonders?*

49. What was the nobleman's entreaty?

50. What reply did Jesus make?

How was it regarded by the nobleman?

51. Who met him on his return?

What message did they bring him?

52. At what hour did the child begin to recover?

What is the *seventh hour?*

53. What did the father then know?

How were the family affected by this mira-
-le?

hat is there peculiar in this miracle?

hat probably induced the father to apply to Jesus?

eople in affliction naturally call upon God for aid?

Will he hear all who call upon him in sincerity? Ps. 34: 17.

Are such calls frequently made without sufficient resignation to the divine will?

How did our Lord pray in the day of his trial? Matt. 26: 42.

Can prayer be genuine without submission to the will of God?

Why are some prayers unanswered? James 4: 3.

Are we liable to deceive ourselves in hours of affliction, by supposing that we are entirely resigned to the divine will?

Do the sick and afflicted frequently resolve to seek the Lord, and on the return of health and happiness, fall again into sin?

Are such resolves genuine repentance?

Is it wise to live in constant preparation for sickness and death?

What value should we ascribe to death-bed repentance? Is the hour of death a suitable time to perform this work? What then should be our determination?

LESSON X.

The Cure of the Cripple, &c.

John 5: 1—31.

1. On what occasion did Jesus go up to Jerusalem?

Is it certain what feast this was?

2. What pool was there at Jerusalem?

What is a *pool?*

3. Who lay in porches round the pool?

What is meant by *impotent folk?*

4. What happened to the water at certain seasons?

What effect had this water upon him that first went in after it was troubled?

5. What is said of one who was there?

6. What question did Jesus address to him?

7. What was his answer?

8. How did Jesus then address him?

9. What immediately took place?

What sort of a bed is here meant?

On what day was this miracle performed?

10. What did the Jews say to him that was made whole?

Was it a religious regard for the Sabbath, or enmity against Christ, which induced them to make this complaint?

11. How did he answer them?

12. What question did the Jews then put to him?

13. Did the man who was healed know Jesus?

14. Where did Jesus afterwards find him?

What did Jesus say to him?

Ought not this man to have felt grateful to God?

Is gratitude to God due from every person who is raised from a bed of sickness?

15. What did the man do?

16. Why did the Jews conspire against Christ?

Was it a profanation of the Sabbath to heal on that day?

17. What reason did Jesus give for healing on the Sabbath?

18. Why were the Jews still more offended?

Did he make himself equal to God, or did they pervert his language?

19. How did Jesus answer them?

20. What further did he say in reply?

21. What has the Father done?

What is the Son able to do?

22. Into whose hands is all judgment committed?

23. How should men honor the Son?

Can any man honor the Father, who does not honor the Son?

24. What is said of him that heareth and believeth?

25. What did Jesus say was coming and then was?

26, 27. What has the Father given to the Son?

28, 29. What did he say was coming?

How shall those who have done good come forth?

How shall those who have done evil come forth?

What is meant by the *resurrection of life?*
What by the *resurrection of damnation?*
How long will this damnation or condemnation continue?

30. By whose will and authority will Jesus perform this?

Is his judgment just and equitable?

LESSON XI.

Jesus chooses his Apostles, &c.

Luke 6: 12—16. Matt. 10: 2—4. Mark 3: 13—19.

12. For what purpose did Jesus retire to a mountain?

How long did he continue in prayer?

What is prayer? Did Jesus always address himself to his Father on all great occasions?

If we lack wisdom on any religious subject, to whom should we apply? James 1: 5.

13. What did Jesus do in the morning?

What is a *disciple?*

From his disciples how many did he choose?

What did he name them?

What is an *apostle?*

14, 15, 16. What are the names of the twelve apostles?

Though the twelve were all chosen as apostles at the same time, had they all become his disciples at one and the same time?

What had been the employment of the first four that are named? Matt. 4: 18, 21.

Where were they fishing?

In what part of Galilee was the sea of that name?

What did Jesus say to Simon and Andrew? Matt. 4: 19.

What was meant by *making them fishers of men?*

Who was the father of Simon Peter and Andrew? John 1: 42.

In what city did they live? John 1: 44.

Where is Bethsaida?

On which side of the sea of Galilee was it situated?

What surname did Christ give to Simon? Mark 3: 16.

What is the meaning of the word Peter? Matt. 16: 18.

What other name was given to Simon, and what does that signify? John 1: 42.

Which of these disciples first became a follower of Christ? John 1: 40.

Whose disciple was he before he followed Jesus? John 1: 35—40.

Who was the father of James and John? Mark 3: 17.

What did Jesus surname them? Mark 3: 17.

What is the meaning of Boanerges?

By whom was James put to death? Acts 12: 2.

By what title is John commonly known? John 13: 23.

To what city did Philip belong? John 1: 44.

How many of the apostles belonged to that place?

Where did Nathanael reside? John 21: 2.

Why is Nathanael and Bartholomew supposed to be one and the same person?

What other name is given to Thomas? John 21: 2.

What title is given to Matthew? Matt. 10: 3.

What is a *publican?*

By what other name is he called? Mark 2: 14.

Whose son was he? Mark 2: 14.

Who was the father of James, called James the Less? Matt. 10: 3.

By what other name is Alpheus called? John 19: 25.

Who was the mother of James? Mark 15: 40.

What relationship existed between her and the mother of Jesus?

What is James called by the apostle? Gal. 1: 19.

Was it common among the Hebrews to use the term brother in a broad sense, to signify a near relative, as cousin?

What surname was given to Lebbeus? Matt. 10: 3.

By what other name is he known? Luke 6: 16.

Is not this the apostle Judas, or Jude, who wrote the epistle that bears his name?

Was it not common in that age of the world for a person to bear different names?

Among the apostles does Peter possess any peculiar trait of character?

Is there any thing peculiar in the character of John?

Mark then was not one of the twelve, was he?

What is said of this Evangelist? 2 Tim. 4: 11.

Who was his mother? Acts 12: 12.

Was Mark his given or surname? Acts 12: 12.

Is he mentioned by the apostle Peter? 1 Pet. 5: 13.

What did he mean by calling him his son?

Was Mark a connexion of Barnabas? Col. 4: 10.

Did Mark associate with Barnabas and Saul? Acts 12: 25.

Was Mark engaged in the ministry with Paul? Phil. 24.

Was Luke one of the apostles?

Did he write any part of the New Testament except his gospel?

What does Paul call him? Phil. 24.

What was his profession? Col. 4: 14.

Did the apostles and disciples enjoy any greater religious privileges than we enjoy at the present day?

LESSON XII.

Jesus heals on the Sabbath.

Matt. 12: 1—15. Luke 6: 1—10. Mark 3: 1—8.

1. Through what did Jesus go on the Sabbath day?

What did his disciples do?

Was this corn similar to ours?

2. What did certain of the Pharisees say?

Was there any express law against what was done by Christ and his disciples?

3, 4. What reply did Jesus make in vindication of himself and his disciples?

What is meant by *shew bread?*

Was there any crime in David's eating consecrated bread for a common meal, when no other could be had?

5. What did the priest do on the Sabbath day?

What is here meant by *profaning the Sabbath?*

Was there any criminality in the priest's laboring on the Sabbath in the discharge of official duties?

6. What further reply did Jesus make?

7. What further explanation is here offered?

What does the prophet say upon this subject? Hosea 6: 6.

Which is the most important for Christians, to exercise tenderness and compassion, or to attend to outward rites and ceremonies?

8. Of what is the Son of man Lord?

Were the Pharisees more truly devout than our Savior? Why then did they complain?

9. Where did Jesus then go?

What is a *synagogue?*

10. Whom did he find there?

What question did they propose to Jesus?

What was their object in proposing it?

11, 12. How did Jesus answer their question?

Would every man be justified in relieving the distresses of an animal on the Sabbath?

What question did he propose to them?

13. What did he say to the man that had a withered hand?

Did he stretch it forth? What was the result?

14. What did the Pharisees then do?

Why did the Pharisees feel so bitter against Christ? John 7: 7.

15, 16. When Jesus knew their object, what did he do?

Who followed him? What did he charge them?

Why did Jesus wish to pass unobserved?
Does Christian humility seek to be known?
Did Jesus violate any command by healing on the Sabbath?
What acts may be rightfully performed on the Sabbath?
How should the Sabbath be spent?
Does not this miracle clearly teach the power of our Redeemer?
Could he perform such wonders if he were not the true Messiah?
Could there have been any mistake in this case?
Had he been an impostor, would he have attempted to perform his tricks in the presence of his enemies?
Was this miracle a miracle of mercy?
Did Christ perform any miracle for his own particular benefit?

LESSON XIII.

Jesus cures the Man blind from his Birth.

John 9: 1—41.

1. What did Jesus see as he passed by?

Where was Jesus at this time? John 7: 9.

What feast had he come to attend? John 7: 2.

What was this feast designed to commemorate?

2. What question did the disciples put to him?

Could the man himself have sinned before he was born? What notion prevailed among the Jews on this subject? Were the disciples of Christ free from the vulgar prejudices of their countrymen?

3. What was the reply of our Lord?

Are blindness and the like to be regarded in the light of punishment for sins?

4. What did he say he must do?

5. What did he say he was?

6. What did he then do?

7. What did he command the blind man to do?

What effect had washing upon the blind man?

Was this cure effected by the power of Christ? Why then did he employ these means?

8. What was his employment before he was cured?

10. What did the people ask him that had been blind?

11. What was his answer?

13. To whom did the neighbors of him that had been blind bring him?

14. On what day was he cured?

16. What did some of the Pharisees say when they heard that Jesus had healed him on the Sabbath day?

What did others say?

17. What did the blind man say of Christ?

18, 19. Did the Jews believe the relations of the blind man?

To whom did they apply to ascertain whether he was born blind?

20, 21. What reply did his parents make?

What is meant by *being of age?*

22, 23. Why were the parents of this man afraid of the Jews?

What is it to *be put out of the synagogue?*

24. Did the Jews call the man again?

What did they say to him?

What motive led them to direct him to give the praise to God?

25. What was his reply?

28. After the man had repeated his account, what did the Jews do?

29. What did they say concerning Moses and Jesus?

Had they not as great reason to believe in Jesus as in Moses?

Why did the Pharisees interrogate the man so often?

31, 32. Who will not be heard of God?

Whom will God hear?

Was it a new thing to open the eyes of one born blind?

33. What is said in this verse?

34. How did they reply?

What did they mean by *being born in sin?*

What did they do with him?

35. How did Jesus address him after he was cast out by the Pharisees?

36. What was his reply?

37. How did Jesus answer him?

38. What was his confession, and what did he do?

39, 40, 41. What did Jesus mean by saying that the Jews were blind?

Is it a crime to be blinded by prejudice?

Does this whole account represent the Jews as perverse and obstinate?

LESSON XIV.

Jesus preaches at Nazareth.

Luke 4: 16—32.

16. Where was Jesus brought up?

What did he do on the Sabbath day?

In what position did the Jews read?

In what position did they teach or expound?

Did Jesus constantly attend public worship at the synagogues?

17. What book was handed him?

Who was Esaias?

18, 19. What passage did he read? See Isa. 61: 1—3.

To whom does this prophecy relate?

What is meant by *gospel*?

By whom and with what was Jesus anointed? Acts 10: 38.

Was it customary among the Jews to anoint those who were set apart for a holy office?

Was the gospel a benevolent system?

What was meant by *the acceptable year of the Lord* among the Jews? Lev. 25: 8—55.

Why was the year of Jubilee acceptable to the people?

What is meant by the acceptable year of the Lord in the passage which Jesus read in the synagogue?

Why is the gospel an acceptable dispensation?

20. What did Jesus do when he had ceased reading?

Had they printed books in those days?

Were these books folded or rolled together?

On what were they written?

What is meant by *opening* and *closing* the book in this passage?

What is meant by the *minister?*

What is said of the people that were present?

21. What did Jesus say to them?

22. How did his hearers receive his teaching?

What did some of them say?

23. What proverb did Jesus say they would apply to him?

What is the meaning of that proverb?

29. What did the people finally do?

30, 31, What did Jesus do?

To what place did he come?

What did he do at Capernaum?

32. How were the people affected by his teaching?

How did he speak?

How can we account for so many of Christ's discourses and miracles being on the Sabbath?

LESSON XV.

Jesus' Discourse with the Jews.

John 10: 1—42.

PART I.

1—5. What parable did Jesus speak to the people?

What is a *parable?* Is not the doctrine taught by parables as true as though it were taught in literal language?
What is a *sheepfold?* What is a *shepherd?*
What is a *porter?*

6. Did the people understand this parable?

7, 8, 9. What did Jesus say he was?

What are we to understand by his being the *door?*

What does he say of those that come before him?

Were there false prophets in those days? Acts 5: 36, 37.

What is said of those who come in by Christ?

10. For what does the thief come?

For what did Christ come?

11. What does Jesus say of himself?

What will the good shepherd do?

Did Christ do this?

For whom did he die? Isa. 53: 6.

12, 13. What is said of the hireling?

What is meant by a *hireling?*

14. Does Christ know his people, and is he known of them?

15. By whom did Jesus say he was known? Did he know the Father?

16. What further did Jesus say?

What is meant by sheep of this fold? Matt. 15: 24.

Was the benefit of divine revelation confined to the Jews until the coming of Christ?

Did he confine his personal ministry mostly to this people?

What is meant by *other sheep not of this fold?*

Are the Jews and Gentiles now placed on the same footing? Gal. 3: 28.

What will take place when the Gentiles are brought in? Rom. 11: 25, 26.

17. Why does the Father love Jesus?

18. Did Christ lay down his life voluntarily?

From whom did he receive the power of taking his life again?

When did Christ take his life again?

19, 20, 21. What effect did these sayings have upon the Jews?

What did some of them say?

What did others say?

PART II.

22. Where was Jesus when he held this conversation with the Jews?

What feast was celebrated at that time?

Who ordained the feast of dedication? Maccabees, 4: 59.

In what season of the year was it kept?

23. In what part of the temple did Jesus walk?

24. Who came to him, and how did they address him?

25. How did Jesus answer them?

What did he say bore witness of him?

To what works did he allude?

Did his miracles contain the greatest possible evidence of his divine mission?

Could the evidence of divine revelation at the present day, all things considered, be greater than it is?

In whose name did Christ perform his miracles?

26. Why did Christ say they did not believe on him?

27, 28. What do Christ's sheep or people do?

What does he give to them?

Will their life be lasting and secure?

29. Who gave saints to Christ?

What is said of the Father?

30. What does Jesus say of himself and the Father?

Does this oneness relate to personality, or design and regard for the people?

31. How were the Jews affected at these sayings?

32. What answer did Jesus make?

33. How did the Jews answer?

Did Jesus make himself God, or did the Jews wilfully pervert his language?

34. How did Jesus reply?

What is here meant by *gods?*

35, 36. In what language did he confute their position?

37, 38. To what does he refer them in proof of his divine mission?

Was it not humility in Jesus to refer to his works in proof that he was the Messiah?

How should Christians give evidence of their goodness?

39. What did the Jews attempt to do?

What did Jesus do?

40. Where did he then go?

41, 42. Who attended his preaching there?

What effect did it have upon them?

LESSON XVI.

Jesus heals the Centurion's Servant, and raises the Widow's Son.

Luke 7: 1—17. Matt. 8: 5—13.

1. Into what city did Jesus enter when he had finished his discourse?

2. What person was sick at Capernaum?

What was his sickness? Matt 8: 6.

What is a *centurion?* Was he a Roman or Jewish officer? How did it happen that a Roman officer was stationed at Capernaum, a Jewish city.

3. What message did the centurion send to Jesus?

By whom did he send his message?

Who were the *elders of Israel?*

4, 5. What reasons did the messengers give to induce Jesus to comply with the request?

What nation had he loved, and what had he done for the people?

6. What did Jesus do?

Who met Jesus when he was not far from the house?

What did they say in the name of the centurion?

7. How did the centurion speak of himself?

How did he express his confidence in the power of Jesus?

8. What did the centurion say of himself?

9. On hearing these things, what did Jesus say to the people?

What is *faith?*

What is meant by *Israel?*

Why had Jesus reason to expect greater faith among the Jews than among other nations?

Enjoying greater light, were not the Jews more guilty than others in rejecting the Lord Jesus?

What did Jesus say? Matt. 8: 11.

What is meant by the *kingdom of heaven?*

Though it means the gospel dispensation, is it entirely confined to this world?

What does Jesus say? Matt. 8: 12.

What is meant by *the children of the kingdom?*

Will those Jews who are cast into outer darkness be finally rejected? Isa. 45: 25.

10. What did the messengers find on returning to the house?

11. What did Jesus do the day after?
In what part of Galilee is Nain?
In what direction is it from Capernaum?
What places do you find between them?
Who attended him?

12. What did they meet as they approached the city?

13. What did Jesus say to her?

Did he mean to reprove her for weeping?
Did he sympathize with the afflicted?

14. What did he then do?

What is a *bier*?

What did he say to the dead man?

15. What followed?

16. How did this miracle affect the people?

What did they infer from this miracle?

Could any considerate man view these mighty works and not admit the divinity of our holy religion?

17. Did this miracle extend a knowledge of the power of Christ?

How should a being thus benevolent be regarded by the people?

LESSON XVII.

Death and Resurrection of Lazarus.

John 11: 1—46.

PART I.

1. Who was sick at Bethany?

Is this the only person of that name spoken of in the New Testament?

Who were the sisters of Lazarus?

What is related of Mary and Martha in Luke 10: 38—42?

3. What message did the sisters send to Jesus?

Where was Jesus at that time? John 10: 40, compared with John 1: 28.

At the head of what sea is Bethabara?

4. What did Jesus say on receiving this message?

How was the Son of God glorified thereby?

5. Did Jesus esteem this family?

What was probably their character?

6 After hearing that his friend was sick, how long did Jesus abide where he was?

Why did he probably delay?

7. What did he propose to his disciples?

8. How did his disciples reply?

11. What did he say to his disciples?

13. Did the disciples understand him at first?

14. How did Christ remove their misapprehension?

15. Why was Jesus glad that he was not there?

16. What did Thomas say to his fellow disciples?

What is to be understood by this verse?

17. How long had Lazarus been in the grave, when Jesus arrived at Bethany?

18. How far is Bethany from Jerusalem?

How many furlongs is a mile?

In what direction is Bethany from Jerusalem?

19. Who had come to comfort Mary and Martha?

20. What did Martha and Mary do, when they heard that Jesus was coming?

21. How did Martha address Jesus when she met him?

22. Did she despair of aid even then?

23. What did Jesus say to her?

24. How did Martha understand him?

What is meant by the last day?

25, 26. What declaration did Jesus make to her?

What is meant by the declaration, *I am the resurrection?* What did he mean by saying that *believers should never die?*

27. What confession did Martha make?

28. What did she then do?

29. What did Mary do?

PART II.

30. Where was Jesus at that time?

31. Who were with Mary at the house, when her sister called her?

What did they say when they saw Mary go out?

32. What did Mary do when she came to Jesus?

33. How was Jesus affected when he saw her weeping?

What is meant by *groaning in spirit?*

What does the apostle say of the compassion of Jesus? Heb. 4: 15.

Will not every benevolent heart sympathize with the afflicted.

35. In what manner did he express his sympathy?

Does not this scene represent our Savior in a most lovely point of view?

Is it not false philosophy or pride that leads some to look upon weeping with disdain?

Are tears on occasions like the above indicative of weakness?

Is it our duty to cherish rather than suppress such feelings?

On what other occasion did Jesus weep? Luke 19: 41.

36. What remark did the Jews make on seeing him weep?

37. What did some of them say?

38. What was the grave in which Lazarus was buried?

39. On arriving at the grave, what command did Jesus give?

How long did Martha say her brother had been dead.

41, 42. After the stone was removed, what prayer did Jesus address to his Father?

May we not infer from his that he always prayed before he wrought miracles?

From whom did he receive this life-giving power? John 5: 26.

Why did Jesus pray aloud on this occasion?

43. When Jesus had ended his prayer, what did he do?

44. What followed?

What did Jesus say to the people?

45. What effect had this miracle upon many of the Jews?

46. What did others do?

Have we any account of Lazarus after he was raised from the dead? John 12: 2.

Many of the Jews believed; ought not such astonishing works to convince every man?

Do impostors ever attempt any thing like raising from the dead one who had been four days in the grave?

Would any deceiver attempt his tricks at noonday, and in presence of his enemies?

Is unbelief a fault of the heart as often as of the head?

How should we regard him who could perform such miracles?

LESSON XVIII.

Christ instructs his twelve Apostles, and sends them forth to preach.

Matt. 10 : 5—42. Mark 6 : 7—13. Luke 9 : 1—6. 12 : 2—9.

PART I.

5, 6. After choosing his apostles, what did Jesus do?

What command did he give them?

Who are the *Gentiles?*

Who are the *Samaritans?*

What is meant by the *lost sheep of the house of Israel?*

Did Jesus intend that the gospel should never be preached to the Gentiles? See Matt. 28 : 19, 20, and Mark 16 : 15.

Did the twelve all go in company? Mark 6 : 7.

7. What were they commanded to do as they went?

8. What further duty was enjoined upon them?

9, 10. What provision were they to make for their journey?

What is meant by *scrip?*

What by *staves?*

How were they to be shod? Mark 6 : 9.

What are *sandals?*

Ought those who preach the gospel to be supported by those who receive their instruction? 1 Cor. 9 : 14.

What is meant by the *workman is worthy of his meat?*

11. On entering any town or city, what were they to do?

12. On entering any house, what were they to do?

How was this to be done? Luke 10: 5.

13. If the house were worthy, what were they to do?

What is meant by house in this verse?

If it were not, what were they to do?

14. What were they to do if any would not receive them, and hear their words?

Why was this to be done? Luke 9: 5.

15. What else did he say of those who would not receive his apostles?

What was done to these two cities? Gen. 19: 24, 25.

What is meant by *its being more tolerable for Sodom and Gomarrah than for those who should reject the apostles?*

Why is the sin of rejecting the gospel greater than the sin of Sodom?

16. How did Jesus send forth his apostles?

What is meant by sending them as sheep among wolves?

How were they commanded to be?

17, 18. Of whom were they to beware?

What is it to beware?

Why were they to beware of men?

What were the councils?

What is it *to be scourged?*

Before whom should they be brought?

For whose sake was this to be done?

For what purpose?

What is a *testimony?*

Were any of the apostles ever treated in this way? Acts 5: 40, and 12: 1—4.

What is said in 2 Tim. 3: 12?

How did the apostles feel when they were persecuted? Acts 5: 41. 42.

PART II.

19. What were they commanded to do when they were delivered up?

Why were they to take no thought?

20. Who would speak in them?

21. What would relatives do to one another?

Is it evidence of a Christian spirit for relatives to persecute each other in consequence of a difference of religious opinions?

22. By whom should they be hated?

What is said of him that endureth or perseveres to the end of life?

23. What were they to do if they were persecuted in one city?

What is meant by *the coming of the Son of Man?*

How did he come at the day of Pentecost? Acts, chap 2.

24, 25. What is said of the disciple?

What did they call the master of the house?

What would they call them of his household?

What is meant by these two verses?

26. What were they commanded to do?

Why were they not to fear?

What is said of those who are persecuted for righteousness' sake? Matt. 5: 11.

What were they to do? Matt. 5: 12.

27. Were the apostles to preach boldly and plainly?

What Jewish custom is alluded to by *hearing in the ear?*

28. Whom were they not to fear?

Whom were they to fear?

What was the punishment threatened upon those who did not fear God? See vs. 22, 23, 32, 33, 38, 39. Compare these with Matt. 16: 24—28.

Can you give any places where hell (gehenna) is used to signify temporal punishment? See Jer. 8: 29—34. 19: 4—15. Matt. 23: 29—39.

Is the phrase, "soul and body," ever used to signify the utter destruction of a people? See Isa. 10: 18.

How does Malachi represent the destruction of the Jews? Mal. 4: 1.

Were the Jews as a nation destroyed root and branch at the second coming of Christ? See Luke 21: 20—33.

As the discourse in which Christ uses the phrase "soul and body," relates to the destruction of the Jews, may not this phrase here be used as in Isa. 10: 18?

Was the destruction of soul and body to take place at the coming of Christ? See Luke 12: 31—40. Matt. 10: 22—33.

If to destroy soul and body was only temporal death, why should God be feared more than man? 28.

What is meant by destroying in hell? Isa. 66: 24. Jer. 7: 31—34.

How could men destroy? Matt. 10: 16—21.

PART III.

29. For what are two sparrows sold?

What is further said of them?

What is the meaning of this verse?

30. What is said of the hairs of our heads?

31. What conclusion does Jesus draw from the preceding verses? "*Fear not*," whom?

32, 33. What is said of those who confess Christ?

What of those who deny him?

Do those deny Christ who refrain from professing his name through popularity?

34, 35. What does Jesus send on earth?

What effect does his gospel in some cases produce?

The Jews expected that the Messiah would be a temporal prince, and give them great prosperity and *peace*; was this the object of his mission?

Did he not wage *war* with the sinful appetites and passions of men?

36. Who shall be a man's foes?

Are we to understand that the family contention before spoken of was designed by Christ, or did he only predict that such would be the effect?

What is the fruit of the gospel? Gal. 5: 22, 23.

What blessing does Christ pronounce upon peace-makers? Matt. 5: 9.

Is it not wrong in ministers of Christ to attempt to array the members of families against one another?

37. What is said of those who love father and mother more than they love Christ?

Is it not our duty to love our parents and relatives?

Does loving Christ make us love them the less?

38. What is said in this verse?

What is meant by his *cross*?

Must not the follower of the world, as well as the follower of Christ, take up his cross?

Which imposes the most restraint upon men, virtue or vice?

What is said of Christ's yoke? Matt. 11:30.

39. What is said of him that findeth his life?

What of him that loseth it?

What is meant by *finding life?*

What by *losing it?*

Is not life in this verse used in two different senses?

Is it the duty of a Christian to lay down his life rather than deny the Savior or renounce his religion?

40. What is said of him that receiveth the apostles?

Is an act of goodness done to Christians regarded by Christ as though it were done to himself? Matt. 25:40.

41, 42. What is said of those who receive a prophet or a righteous man?

Is the smallest act of goodness remembered and rewarded by God?

LESSON XIX.

Jesus feeds the Multitudes and walks upon the Sea

Mark 6:30—56. Matt. 14:13—36.

30. What did the apostles do on their return from their mission?

31. What did Jesus say to them?

To what place did they retire? Luke 9:10.

32. What did they do?
Near what sea is Bethsaida?
33. What did the people do?
34. What feeling did Jesus exercise towards them?
What did he do?
35. 36. What did the disciples propose when evening approached?
37. How did Jesus answer them?
What was their reply?
38. What question did he ask his disciples?
What was their answer?
39. What did Jesus command his disciples to do?
40. What did the people do?
41. What did Jesus do before he delivered the bread to his disciples?
42. Did this small quantity of food satisfy them all?
43. How many fragments did they take up?
44. How large was the multitude thus fed?
Was this a miracle?
Did Jesus ever exert his miraculous power to relieve his own wants?
What did the people conclude from this miracle? John 6: 14.
What did the multitude design to do? John 6: 15.
45. What course did Jesus take to hinder their design?
46. What did Jesus do when he had sent the multitude away?

Did Christ frequently retire to pay his devotions?
What does this practice teach us?

47. What happened in the evening?

To what place were the disciples going? John 6: 17.

Which is the more northerly, Capernaum or Bethsaida?

What prevented the ship's proceeding? John 6: 18.

48. What did the disciples do to hasten the vessel forward?

When Jesus saw them toiling, what did he do?

At what time of the night was this?

Into how many watches was the night divided?
When did each begin?

How far had they proceeded when Jesus came to them? John 6: 19.

49. When the disciples beheld him walking upon the sea, what did they suppose it was?

What is a *spirit*?

50. How did Jesus answer them?

What reply did Peter make? Matt. 14: 28.

Did Peter attempt to walk to Jesus on the water? Matt. 14: 29.

How did he succeed in his attempt? Matt. 14: 30.

What prevented his sinking? Matt. 14: 31.

What did Jesus say to him?

51. What took place on Jesus' entering the ship?

How were the disciples affected?

53. Where did they land?

On which side of the sea of Galilee is Gennesaret?

In what direction is it from Bethsaida?

55. What did the people do when they found that Jesus had come among them?

56. What did the people do on his entering into their cities and villages?

Did he heal those that were brought to him?

Do these miracles of mercy prove the benevolence as well as divinity of the mission of Jesus?

How do we esteem any mere man who labors to relieve the distresses of others?

What is the blessing of earthly happiness compared with mending felicity?

LESSON XX.

Jesus heals the Daughter of the Woman of Canaan, and feeds Four Thousand.

Matt. 15: 21—39. Mark 7: 24—37, and 8: 1—10.

21. On leaving the land of Gennesaret, to what coast did Jesus retire?

In what direction are Tyre and Sidon from Gennesaret?

On what sea are they?

Which of them is the more northerly?

22. What person made application to Jesus in behalf of her sick child?

How did she address him?

In what sense was Christ the *son of David?*

To what nation did this woman belong? Mark 7: 26.

23. How did Jesus at first regard her application?

What did his disciples request him to do?

24. What reason did Jesus assign why he did not attend to her call?

What did he mean by the *lost sheep?*

25. What did the woman then do?

26. What was his reply?

What is meant by *meet?*
Who is meant by *children?*
Who by *dogs?*
What are we to understand by this reply?

27. How did the woman answer him?

What was meant by this answer?
What object had our Savior probably in view in delaying to attend to her request?

28. What did Jesus then say?

What effect had the reply of Jesus upon her that was sick?

29. Where did Jesus go on leaving this region?

What did he do on arriving at Galilee?

30. Who came to him at that place?

Whom did they bring?

What did Jesus do to them?

Are all the miracles of Christ particularly described?

31. What effect had these miracles upon the multitude?

32. What did Jesus then do?

How long did the multitude remain with Jesus?

33. What did his disciples say?

34. What question did he put to his disciples?

What was their answer?

35. What command did Jesus give?

36. What did Jesus do with the loaves and fishes?

To whom did he give thanks?

What did the disciples do with the loaves and fishes?

37. What was left after they had all eaten their fill?

38. How many partook of this meal.

If children attended the preaching of Christ when he was on earth, ought they not to attend the preaching of the gospel in these days?

39. Where did Jesus go after he had performed this miracle?

Near what river was Magdala?

On which side of that river?

What place north of it?

Was Jesus laborious in the discharge of his duties?

LESSON XXI.

Jesus heals the Woman of an Issue of Blood, and raises the Daughter of Jairus.

Mark 5 : 22—42. Matt. 9 : 18—26. Luke 7 : 41—56.

PART I.

22, 23. Who came to Jesus?

What was his name?

What was a ruler of a synagogue?

What did Jairus do?

What is meant by *point of death?*

24. What did Jesus do?

Who followed him?

25, 26, 27. What is said of a woman who followed him?

How long had she been ill?

What did she do when she came to Jesus?

28. Had she faith in the power of Jesus to heal her?

29. What effect was produced by touching Jesus' garment?

30. What did Jesus know in himself?

What is meant by *virtue* in this passage?

What did he do and say?

Did Jesus know who had touched him?
Why then did he ask this question?

33. What did the woman do?

34. What did Jesus say had made her whole?

Will faith in Christ heal us of moral as well as of natural diseases?

Would the power of Jesus have been exerted upon this patient if she had not come to him?

Will Christ cure us of our moral disorder if we do not call upon him?

This and the other patients who applied to Christ were unable to cure themselves; must sinners feel their inability before they *will apply* to Jesus?

PART II.

35. What happened while he was yet speaking to the woman?

Where was Jesus going when the woman stopped him?

Whom did they mean by *master?*

How had the ruler troubled him?

36. What did Jesus say to the ruler?

Is belief necessary to spiritual as well as temporal salvation?

37. Whom did Jesus suffer to follow him?

On what other occasions did he take these three disciples with him? Mark 9: 2, and 14: 33.

38. To whose house did he come?

Whom did he see?

What musical instruments had they? Matt. 9: 23.

Who were they that were wailing and making a noise?

Was it customary among the Jews to employ mourners on solemn and mournful occasions? Jer. 9: 17—21.

Whom did they employ?

Were these those who made this a profession? Amos 5 : 16.

Would this practice appear exceptionable at this day?

39. What did Jesus say, when he came into the house?

40. What did the weepers do?

What did he do when he had put them all out?

41. What did he then do and say?

42. What followed?

How old was the damsel?

How were those present affected?

43. What charge did he give them?

What command did he give concerning the damsel?

Why did he charge them not to make this miracle known?

Was the knowledge of this confined to those who were then present? Matt. 9 : 26.

When Christ performed so many miracles, is it not surprising that so few believed on him?

What prevented their belief?

Is it not equally strange, that so few at this day embrace the gospel?

Does our unbelief arise from the same cause that theirs did?

Will a good man more naturally believe the gospel than a bad one?

LESSON XXII.

Peter declares his Faith in Jesus, and Jesus foretells his approaching Sufferings and Death.

Matt. 16: 13—23. Mark 8: 27—34. Luke 9: 18—22.

13. What important question did Jesus put to his disciples?

Where was he at this time?

Where is Cesarea Philippi?

14. What reply did the disciples make?

15. How did he then address them?

16. What was Peter's answer?

Was Peter more forward than the rest of the disciples in asking or answering questions?

Did not Peter in this case speak the sentiment of his brethren?

17. How did Jesus answer?

What was meant by the saying, *flesh and blood hath not revealed it?*

Who had revealed this great truth to Peter and his brethren?

18. What did Jesus further say to Peter?

What is meant by the *gates of hell?*

Is it not certain from this passage that the church can never be overthrown?

19. What did he say he would give to Peter?

What was to be the consequence of this gift?

What was meant by this promise?

20. What charge did he give his disciples?

Why did he make this request?

21. What did Jesus begin to show his disciples?

22. What did Peter say in reply?

What did the Jews believe respecting the Messiah, for whom they were looking?

Did the apostles imbibe the same sentiment?

23. What did Jesus say to Peter?

What is the meaning of *Satan?*

What is meant by *savorest not?*

Is this forwardness of Peter's a blemish upon his character?

Who will accomplish the most, those of ardent temperament or of a cold?

How will the character of Peter compare with that of the other disciples?

LESSON XXIII.

The Transfiguration of Jesus.

Matt. 17: 1—9. Mark 9: 2—10. Luke 9: 28—36.

1. Which of the disciples did Jesus take with him, when he went into the mountain?

For what purpose did he go into the mountain? Luke 9: 28.

2. What took place while they were there?

What is the meaning of *transfiguration?*

3. Whom did the disciples see conversing with Jesus?

Who was *Moses?*
Who was *Elias?*

What were they conversing about? Luke 9: 31.

What account is given of the death of Moses? Deut. 34: 5, 6.

What became of Elijah? 2 Kings 2: 11.

In what state did these men appear? Luke 9: 31.

If the soul of man were mortal, could those men have appeared before the resurrection?
What change will take place with mankind at the coming of the Lord? Phil. 3: 21.
If we have this hope in us, how ought we to conduct ourselves?

4. How did Peter address our Lord?

What is a *tabernacle?*

Did Peter fully realize the import of his declaration, or was it an effusion of feeling? Luke 9: 33.

5. What happened to Peter while he was yet speaking?

Whose voice addressed him?
Was a similar declaration from heaven made on any other occasion?

6. How were the disciples affected by this voice?

7. How did Jesus calm the fears of the disciples?

8. Whom did the disciples see on looking up?

9. What charge did Jesus give his disciples on coming down from the mountain?

Did the disciples understand what was meant by this rising from the dead? Mark 9: 10.

What does Peter say of this vision? 2 Peter 1: 16—18.

The disciples beheld many glorious displays of majesty and power, and had many opportunities of listening to the teachings of their Master, and still they fell into errors, and in the hour of his trial they all forsook him and fled: does not this teach us the frailty of human nature, and call upon us to exercise great modesty and forbearance to others, and circumspection over our own conduct?

LESSON XXIV.

Conversation with the rich young Man and his Disciples?

Matt. 19: 16—30. Mark 10: 17—31. Luke 18: 18—30.

PART I.

16. How did the rich young man address Jesus?

What is this person called? Luke 18: 18.

What is meant by *eternal life?*

17. What did Jesus say in reply?

What did he say the young man must do to enter into life?

What did he mean by saying *there was none good but God?*

18, 19. What question did the young man put to Jesus?

What was our Savior's answer?

How many commandments were given to the Jews?

On what were they first written? Deut. 5: 22.

20. What was the young man's reply?

What further question did he ask?

21. How did Jesus answer him?

Is it a man's duty to give away all the property he has?

Are industry and frugality virtues?

Why then did Jesus command this man to give all he had to the poor?

22. How was the young man affected by this answer?

Did he possess a large interest?

Why should this young ruler refuse to obey Christ, seeing he had kept all the commandments?

Do not some men maintain a fair moral character, when their motives are impure?

From what motives must moral acts be performed to be acceptable with God?

Do some men perform good deeds from mere good nature, without much effort to do good?

Is this the highest attainment of virtue?

Was this probably the case with this young man?

With what feeling did Jesus regard him? Mark 10: 21.

23. What did Jesus say of the rich?

What is meant by the *kingdom of heaven?*

There is no crime in being rich; why then is it hard for a rich man to be saved?

24. What did Jesus say further on this subject?

What is meant by this comparison? Mark 10: 24.

Did our Savior mean by this that the rich could never be saved?

25. What effect did this comparison have upon the disciples?

26. What explanation did Jesus give?

PART II.

27. What declaration did Peter make?

What question did he propound to his Master?

28. What was our Savior's reply?

What is meant by *regeneration?*

What are we to understand by *following Christ in the regeneration?*

What is meant by the *throne of Christ's glory?*

Why was Jesus raised to the throne of his Father? Heb. 2: 9.

Was Jesus exalted as a reward for his labors on earth? Phil. 2: 8, 9.

How was Jesus rewarded, and what promise has he made to his disciples? Rev. 3: 21.

When did Christ sit on the throne of his glory? Matt. 16: 27, 28. 25: 31—33.

When did the apostles sit on twelve thrones? Luke 22: 28—30.

What is meant by judging the twelve tribes of Israel? Gen. 49: 16. Among the Jews, the judges were made captains or head men.

29. What reward shall those have who have forsaken all for Christ?

What did Christ say his apostles would inherit in this world? Mark 10: 30.

Did the apostles experience *persecution?*

What does Paul say in view of the evils they were called to endure? 1 Cor. 15: 19.

Will God forsake his followers in the midst of persecution? 2 Cor. 4: 9.

What reward did Christ promise his followers in the *world to come?* Mark 10: 30.

Are we called upon to act with reference to the future state, as well as to the present?

What crown does Paul affirm will be given to those who run acceptably? 1 Cor. 9: 25.

In what state is this *incorruptible crown* to be enjoyed?

What did our Savior call upon us to do? Matt. 6: 19, 20.

We all regard it as a blessing that a future life has been revealed to us: but would it be a blessing if it did not afford us motives to action which are calculated to improve our moral condition?

How should we live in view of a future life?

Will the same course of conduct which prepares us for future happiness, increase our joys as we pass through this life?

LESSON XXV.

Jesus reproves the Ambition of James and John.

Matt. 20: 20—28. Mark 10: 35—45.

20. Who came to Jesus to ask a certain favor?

What was her name?

Who were Zebedee's children? Mark 10: 35.

Where were Jesus and his disciples going at that time? Mark 10: 32.

21. What was the woman's request?

Did her sons join in the request? Mark 10: 35.

What sort of a kingdom did the Jews expect that the Messiah would set up?

Did the apostles imbibe the same sentiment?

Were not Salome and her sons warmly devoted to the cause of Christ?

Was this desire on their part altogether commendable?

Does this teach us that good men may be led astray by ambition?

Had James and John received any peculiar marks of their Master's favor, that led them to make this request? See Matt. 17: 1, and Mark 5: 37.

Does not peculiar approbation naturally lead to ambition?

22. Did they fully realize the nature of their application?

What question did Jesus put to them?

How did they answer?

What is meant by the *cup* of any person?
What were the *cup and baptism* to which Jesus alluded?

23. What did Jesus predict concerning them?

How was this fulfilled with respect to James? Acts 12: 2.

How in respect to John? Rev. 1: 9.

To whom did he say the highest places in his kingdom should be given?

24. How were the ten affected towards James and John?

Was this indignation on the part of the ten commendable?
Why were they offended?

25. What did Jesus say to reprove their ambition and envy?

26, 27. How can a person be great among Christians?
What is here meant by *minister?*
How can a person become a chief in the church?
What is meant by servant?

For what purpose did the Son of Man come?

What is meant by *the Son of Man?*
What is it to *be ministered unto?*
What is it *to minister?*
Which shows the most true greatness, to minister, or to be ministered unto?

For whom did he give his life a ransom?

What is meant by *many* in this passage? 1 Tim. 2: 6.

Could any one show greater love than Jesus did? John 15: 13.

On whose account did Jesus suffer death? Rom 5: 6—8.
In what does true greatness consist?

LESSON XXVI.

Jesus speaks of Offences and Forgiveness, heals ten Lepers, and treats of his Kingdom.

Luke 17: 1—30.

PART 1.

1, 2. What did Jesus say to his disciples?

What did he denounce upon those who cause offences?

3. What did he command them to do?

What must they do if a brother trespass against them?

What if he repent?

4. How often were they directed to forgive on repentance?

What direction does Jesus give to Peter? Matt. 18: 22.

What must we expect if we do not forgive? Matt. 6: 14, 15.

5. What prayer did the apostles address to their Master?

Had not the apostles faith in Christ?

6. What was the reply of our Lord?

What is meant *by faith like a grain of mustard seed?* See Matt. 13: 31, 32.

7, 8, 9. Is it expected that the master will wait upon the servant, or the servant upon the master?

10. Can we by performing our whole duty lay God under any real obligation to us?
Is not salvation a gift?

11. To what place was Jesus going?
Through what places did he pass?

12, 13. Who met him in a certain village?
What are *lepers*?
What did they do?
Why did they apply to Jesus?

14. What command did Jesus give them?
Why did he send them to the priests? Lev. 14: 1, 2.
What took place as they went?
Of what were they cleansed?

15. What did one of them do?
What is meant by *glorifying God*?

16. What else did he do?
At whose feet did he fall?
Who was this man?
What is a *Samaritan*?
Was there a good understanding between the Jews and the Samaritans?
What was the ground of their enmity?

17. What did Jesus say on the occasion?
How did he know that they were all cleansed?

18. What else did Jesus say?
Why was this man called a *stranger*?
Was it ingratitude in the nine which led them to pursue the course they did?
When we are recovered from sickness, ought we not to feel grateful to the divine Being?

19. What did Jesus say to this man?
How could faith heal him of his disease?
Could Christ heal the sick, who did not exercise faith?

PART II.

20. What did the Pharisees demand of him?

Who were the *Pharisees?*
What kingdom did they mean?

What answer did Jesus give them?

What kingdom did he mean? John 18: 36.

21. What else did he say?

What does the apostle say of this kingdom? Rom. 14: 17.

How shall we know whether the kingdom of God is within us? See 1 John 4: 13.
Who will dwell in God or his kingdom? 1 John 4: 16.

How many will finally exercise love so that God will dwell within them? 1 Cor. 15: 28.

22. What did Jesus say to his disciples?

23. What more did he say?

What did he mean by this command? Matt. 24: 23, 24.
Where was he himself going?

24. How will the Son of Man be in his day?

25. What must he first do?

What things are here meant?
What is meant by *this generation?*

26. To what did he liken the days of the Son of Man?

Who was Noe?

27. How was it in the days of Noe?

What was the *ark?*
Why was the flood sent? Gen. 6: 12.
Do the people of the world occupy themselves in preparing for death?

What are we commanded to do on this subject? Matt. 24: 42.

28, 29. What took place in the days of Lot?

How do you know that the coming of Christ here spoken of was at the destruction of Jerusalem? See vs. 22—25. 30—37.

How did Christ then come? Matt. 24: 30. 16: 28.

Is God ever said to come on the clouds? See Psal. 17: 6—14. Isa. 13: 9—13. 19: 1. 24: 18—23. 33: 26—28.

LESSON XXVII.

Jesus rides into Jerusalem.

Matt. 11: 1—11. Matt. 21: 1—16. Luke 19: 28—48. John 12: 12—19.

1. To what city did Jesus and his disciples draw nigh?

Unto what villages?

Whom did he send forth?

Which is the more northerly, Bethphage or Bethany?

In what direction are they from Jerusalem?

Near what mount are they?

2. What did he tell them to do?

How did he know any thing about this colt?

3. What further direction did Jesus give?

4. What did the disciples do?

5. What did some that stood by say?

Were these men the owners of the colt? Luke 19: 33.

6. What did the disciples reply?

What did the owners then do?

Had Jesus foretold this? See verse 3.

Does not this gift of prophecy clearly prove him to be the Messiah?

7. What did the disciples do with the animal?

Were there any present on this occasion but the disciples? Matt. 21: 8.

What induced so large a multitude to assemble? John 12: 18.

8. What did the multitude do?

What did the people intend by this?

Was this a customary tribute of respect paid to princes in those days?

9. What did the people that accompanied him say?

What is the meaning of *hosanna?*

What is meant by *coming in the name of the Lord?*

10. What did they further cry?

What sort of a kingdom did they expect he was about to establish?

Why was it called the kingdom of David?

What did some of the Pharisees say to him? Luke 19: 39.

What reply did Jesus make? Luke 19: 40.

What did he mean by saying that the *stones would cry out?*

Did the children afterwards cry Hosanna to the Son of David? Matt. 21: 15.

Where were the children at the time? Matt. 21: 15.

How were the chief priests and scribes affected by this? Matt. 21: 15.

What was our Lord's reply? Matt. 21: 16.

11. Where did Jesus then go?

Had he any acquaintance at Bethany?

What prophecy was fulfilled by Jesus going to Jerusalem in this manner? Zech. 9: 9.

LESSON XXVIII.

The Feast at Bethany.

Matt. 26: 6—16. Mark 14: 3—10. John 12: 1—8.

6. In whose house was Jesus when at Bethany?

What took place there? John 12: 2.

Who served at this feast? John 12: 2.

Who was one of the guests? John 12: 2.

What can you relate of Martha?

What of Lazarus?

7. What mark of respect was shown him by a certain woman?

Who was this person? John 12: 3.

What can you relate of Mary?

What is *alabaster?*

Was anointing the head common among the Jews? Ps. 23: 5, and 133: 2.

What additional circumstance is mentioned by John? John 12: 3.

8. How were the disciples affected when they saw what Mary had done?

9. What did they say might have been done with this ointment?

For how much could it have been sold? John 12: 5.

Who made this statement? John 12: 4.

Had Judas any particular regard for the poor? John 12: 6.

Why then did he say it? John 12: 6.

What did he steal? John 12: 6.

10. What reply did Jesus make?

What else did Jesus say? John 12: 7.

11. What did Jesus say of the poor?

What duty do we owe to the poor?

What promise is made to him that *considereth the poor?* Ps. 41: 1.

What is said of him that hath *pity on the poor?* Prov. 19: 17.

What is said of him that *oppresseth the poor?* Prov. 14: 31.

What is said of him that *stoppeth his ears at the cry of the poor?* Prov. 21: 13.

What does Solomon say to encourage liberality? Eccl. 11: 1.

What did Jesus mean by the saying, "me ye have not always?"

12. What did Jesus further say of the woman?

Did Mary probably design it for his burial?

13. What does Jesus predict concerning Mary?

Has this prediction been verified?

14, 15. What did Judas then do?

Where were the chief priests at the time? verse 3.

For what purpose were they assembled? verse 4.

What bargain did Judas make with the chief priests?

What probably induced Judas to betray his Master?
What does Paul say of the love of money? 1 Tim. 6:10.
Should we give up all regard for money?
How should we esteem the things of this world? Are they worthy of our consideration?

LESSON XXIX.

Jesus eats the Passover, and institutes the Supper.

Matt. 26: 17—30. Mark 14: 12—26. Luke 22: 7—20.

17. What day had how arrived?

What did the disciples say to Jesus?

What was the feast of unleavened bread? Deut. 16. 2—4.
What is meant by *unleavened?*
Why did Jesus keep the Jewish feasts?
What was the *passover?*

18. Where did Jesus direct his disciples to go.

What city did he mean?
Where were they then?

What were they to say to the man to whom they were sent?

What did Jesus mean by his *time being at hand?*

Which of the disciples were sent on this message? Luke 22: 8.

How were they to find the man to whom they were sent? Luke 22: 10.

What kind of room did he say would be shown to them? Luke 22: 12.

How did the Jews sit at their tables?

How did the disciples find all things? Luke 22: 13.

Was it customary for the Jews at Jerusalem to furnish strangers with rooms to eat the passover?

20. What did Jesus do at evening?

At what time did the Jewish day begin?

21. As they did eat, what did Jesus say?

How did he know who should betray him?

Does not this prove that he was divinely inspired?

If he knew he should be betrayed, why did he not conceal himself?

22. How were the disciples affected at this remark?

What did they begin to say?

23. How did Jesus reply?

What is meant by *dipping the hand in the dish?*

Was there any prophecy which related to this event? Ps. 41: 9.

24. What did he say of the Son of Man?

What of the one who should betray him?

25. What question did Judas ask?

What was our Lord's reply?

Which of the disciples was leaning on Jesus' bosom? John 13: 23.

Who is meant by the *disciple whom Jesus loved?*

What method did Peter adopt to ascertain the traitor? John 13: 24—26.

26. As they were eating what did Jesus do?

What is meant by *blessing the bread?*
What did he mean by saying *this is my body?*
How was his body broken for mankind?
How were his disciples to eat bread in future? Luke 22: 19.
In remembrance of what event did the Jews eat the passover?
In remembrance of what should Christians eat the supper?

27. What followed the eating of bread?

What is meant by the *cup?*

What did Jesus say as he delivered the cup to his apostles?

28. What further did he say?

What is meant by the *New Testament?* Heb. 8: 10.

For whom was the blood of Christ shed?

What is meant by *many* in this passage? 1 Tim. 2: 6.
Are we to understand our Savior literally or figuratively, when he calls the bread his body, and the wine his blood?

29. What further did Jesus say on this subject?

30. How did they close their meeting?

By what name is this ordinance called?
What is the object of this ordinance?
For whom was it designed?
What reasons have we for remembering Christ?
Do we not renew our vows to the Most High when we come to the table of our Lord?

What qualifications should a person possess to partake of this sacrament?

If we wait till we are perfect, shall we ever come to the Lord's table on earth?

As this is the table of the Lord, are Christians of one sect authorized to refuse these elements to those of another sect, simply for a difference of opinions?

Is it the duty of every person to strive to live in such a manner, as to feel qualified to approach the table?

If it is a command, ought not all to obey it?

If it is a privilege, ought not all to enjoy it?

Should we not labor to prepare ourselves to join in this sacred rite?

LESSON XXX.

Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane; Judas betrays him.

Matt. 26: 36—50. Mark 14: 32—52. Luke 22: 39—53. John 18: 1—11.

PART I.

36. To what place did Jesus retire after supper?

What brook did they pass over in going to the garden? John 18: 1.

What did he tell his disciples to do?

37. Which of the disciples did he take with him?

Who were the sons of Zebedee?

What were the feelings of Jesus on that occasion?

38. How did he express his feeling to his disciples?

What did he command them to do?

What produced this sorrow of our Lord?

39. What did Jesus further do?

What was the prayer which he addressed to his Father?

In what posture did he pray?

Is the posture in prayer important?

What is meant by *this cup?*

What is the meaning of this prayer?

Which did Jesus most desire, to be exempted from suffering, or to submit to the will of God?

Can our prayers be acceptable, unless they are made with submission?

What is said of our Lord's agony in Luke 22: 44.

What does the apostle say of our Lord's suffering? Heb. 5: 7, 8, 9.

How was Jesus supported in the hour of his trial? Luke 22: 43.

What is an *angel?*

Is not a desire to live, perfectly reconcilable with Christian resignation in the hour of death?

40. When Jesus returned to his disciples, how did he find them?

What did he say to Peter?

What had Peter before declared? Matt. 26: 35.

41. What did Jesus tell his disciples to do?

What is meant by *watching?*

When is a person tempted? James 1: 13, 14.

What did Jesus mean by saying, *the spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak?*

42. How did Jesus pray the second time?

What did he mean by *drinking the cup?*

43. In what condition did he again find his disciples?

44. What did he then do?

45. What did he say to his disciples on his return?

Into whose hands did he say the Son of Man was to be betrayed?

46. What did Jesus then say?

Who did he say was *at hand?*

To whom did he allude?

Why did Jesus submit to be taken by the people? John 10: 17, 18.

PART II.

47. What occurred while Jesus was yet speaking?

How did Judas know that Jesus was in Gethsemane? John 18: 2.

With what were the multitude armed?

What are *staves?*

Who were the *chief priests?*

Who were the *elders?*

Did this take place in the night?

How then could they see? John 18: 3.

What did Jesus say when they came to him? John 18: 4.

Did he make himself known to them? John 18: 5, 8.

48. What sign had Judas given the multitude?

49. What did Judas forthwith do?

What reply did Jesus make to this salutation? Luke 22: 48.

50. What was then done with Jesus?

51. What did one of the disciples do?

Which disciple was it? John 18: 10

What did Jesus do to the ear of Malchus? Luke 22: 51.

52. What did Jesus say to Peter?

53. What further did Jesus say?

What are *angels?*

54. Why did he not avail himself of this aid?

55. What did Jesus say to the multitude?

Why did they not take him openly in the day time?

56. How did his disciples conduct themselves?

Had this been foretold? Matt. 26: 31.

Does not this affair reflect the greatest honor upon our Lord and Savior?

Did Christ know when he chose his disciples that one would betray him?

Why then did he choose Judas?

Is it any reproach upon the other disciples that one of their number betrayed their Master?

Is it right to condemn the disciples of Christ at this day because some professors are not faithful?

Can those who maintain a bitter and censorious spirit be the true followers of Christ?

If we imitate Christ, what shall we do if we are reviled? Will this be inviting aggression?

LESSON XXXI.

Jesus is brought before Caiaphas.

Matt. 26 : 57—68. Mark 14 : 53—65. Luke 22 : 66—71.

57. Before whom was Jesus brought? Who had assembled there?

What was the *high priest?*
What the *scribes?*
What the *elders?*
Does an elder under the gospel dispensation mean the same?

58. Which of the disciples followed Jesus?

Why did Peter follow *afar off?*

Did Peter follow alone? John 18: 15.

What did that other disciple do? John 18: 16.

Is it known who that other disciple was?
Was it day or night when Jesus was brought before the high priest?

59. Who sought false witnesses against Jesus?

What is the commandment on the subject of false witness?
What is the crime of swearing falsely called in our law?
What is meant by the *council?*
Of what number was it composed?
By what name is it generally called in ecclesiastical writing?

60, 61. Did they find any who would testify against Jesus?

What is said of the false witness that first came? Mark 14: 56.

What was the Jewish law respecting witnesses? Deut. 17: 6.

Who came at last?

What did they say?

Was one's testimony consistent with the other's? Mark 14: 59.

What had he said? John 2: 19—21.

What does the wise man mention as one of the seven things which are an abomination unto the Lord? Prov. 6: 19.

What is said of a false witness? Prov. 19: 5.

Is perverting the truth as criminal in a witness as uttering a falsehood?

62. What did the high priest do and say?

63. What did Jesus do?

What is meant by *holding his peace?*

What did the high priest say when Jesus refused to answer him?

What is meant by *adjure?*

64. How did Jesus reply?

What is the meaning of *thou hast said?* Mark 14: 62.

What did he tell them they should see hereafter?

Has the *coming* here spoken of taken place?

What does the apostle say on this subject? 2 Thes. 4: 16, 17.

What is meant by the *dead in Christ?*

65. What did the high priest do on hearing this open confession of Jesus?

What is *blasphemy?*

66. What opinion did the council express on the occasion?

On the strength of what law did they declare that Jesus was worthy of death? Lev. 24: 16.

67. What did they then do?

What is meant by *buffet?*

68. What did they say to Jesus?

Did they say any thing further? Luke 22: 65.
How did Jesus bear this treatment? 1 Pet. 2: 23.
Did our Savior live up to the spirit of his gospel?
Is it the duty of Christians to live up to this example?
How are we to treat our enemies? Matt. 5: 44.
Does revenge show greatness of mind?
In whose bosom is anger retained? Eccl. 7: 9.
Is it criminal in all cases to be angry?
Cannot a person show due resentment without cherishing any thing like revenge?

LESSON XXXII.

Peter denies his Master.

Matt. 26: 69—75. Mark 14: 66—72. Luke 22: 55—62. John 18: 16—27.

69. Where was Peter sitting while the council were examining Jesus?

Whose palace was this?

Who came to him?

What is a *damsel?*

What did she say to Peter?

70. What was Peter's reply?

What motive influenced Peter to deny his Master?
What is said of the fear of man? Prov. 29: 25.

71. Where did Peter go after his first denial?

Whom did he meet there?

What did she say to him?

72. What was Peter's second denial?

What is an *oath?*
What had Christ taught his disciples on this subject? Matt. 5: 34—36.

73. What happened soon after?

Who was the person that accused Peter the third time? John 18: 26.

74. Did Peter deny his Master the third time?

How did he attempt to confirm his word?
Are profane oaths any confirmation of a person's word?
Were these oaths of Peter's an aggravation of his offence?

What took place immediately?

75. Of what was Peter reminded by the crowing of the cock?

Where do you find this prediction? Matt. 26: 34.

How was Peter affected by this reflection?

Was Peter truly penitent for what he had done?
Was he in after life exercised by this fear of man?
Is it any reproach to the gospel that Christ was denied by one of his own disciples?
Does it not prove the faithfulness of the history, to have the faults of the apostles recorded?

What practical lesson does the fall of Peter teach us?

Peter declared beforehand that he would not forsake his Master, though all others should; do we give any evidence of our integrity or firmness by being too positive?

Will an enlightened Christian rely solely upon his own strength?

In whom will he trust?

Is it not to be feared that many professed Christians at the present day would, under similar circumstances, follow the example of Peter?

Has God promised to assist all that call upon him for support?

Which is the wiser course for us, to condemn Peter, or to examine ourselves and see if we are not laboring under the same infirmity?

What should our prayer to God be? Matt. 6: 13.

LESSON XXXIII.

The Death of Judas.

Matt. 27: 3—10. Acts 1: 18—20.

3. We have already seen that Judas betrayed his Master; what did he do when he saw he was condemned?

How many pieces of silver did Judas receive for his treachery?

4. What confession did he make?

What did he mean by saying *he had betrayed innocent blood?*

What was the reply of the chief priests and elders?

5. What did Judas then do?

Why did Judas hang himself?

Was it criminal in Judas to commit suicide?

What is said of the manner of his death by St. Luke? Acts 1 : 18.

6, 7, 8. What did the chief priests do with the pieces of silver?

Why did they not put it into the treasury?

What was that field called?

What was that field called by the people of Jerusalem? Acts 1 : 19.

9. What prediction was fulfilled by this event?

Who was *Jeremy?*

What idea ought we to form of the character of Judas?

Though he was base, is it not some mitigation of his guilt, that he regretted his treachery, proclaimed Christ's innocence, and brought back the money?

Did not Christ promise the twelve apostles, of which Judas was one, that they should finally sit on twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel? Matt. 19 : 28.

Are there not other characters mentioned in Scripture as sinful, to say least, as Judas?

As Christ prayed for his murderers on the cross, may we reasonably suppose that Judas was included?

As sinful creatures, should we labor to aggravate, or to extenuate the crime of Judas?

Are there not those in our day, who will sacrifice their best friends for the love of money?

Is there any crime so great that it will not be forgiven, if repented of? Isa. 1 : 18.

LESSON XXXIV.

Jesus brought before Pilate.

John 18: 28—40. Matt. 27: 1—23. Mark 15: 1—14.
Luke 23: 1—23.

28. To what place was Jesus led?
At what time of the day was this?
To whom was he delivered? Matt. 27: 2.

Was Pilate a Jewish or Roman governor?
If a Roman governor, what had he to do with the affairs of the Jews?

Why did the Jews refuse to go into the judgment hall?

29. What did Pilate do on their refusing to come into the hall?

30, 31. What was their answer?
What did Pilate say to them?

What law did he mean?

Why did the Jews object to this?

Why was it unlawful for the Jews at that time to punish with death?

32. Did this fulfil any prediction of Christ?
What kind of death had he predicted? Matt. 20: 19.

Was crucifixion a Jewish or Roman punishment?
Does the fulfilment of this prediction prove Christ a true prophet?

33. What question did Pilate put to Jesus, after returning to the hall?

34. How did Jesus answer him?

35. What question did he then put to Jesus?

36. How did Jesus answer?

What did he mean by saying that *his kingdom was not of this world?*

What sort of a kingdom did Jesus come to establish?

37. How did Jesus further answer Pilate?

For what purpose did Jesus come into the world?

Who did he say heard his voice?

38. How did Pilate reply?

What did he then do?

39. What custom had prevailed at the passover?

Whom did he propose to release to them?

40. What did the Jews say in reply?

Who persuaded them to ask for Barabbas? Matt. 27: 20.

Who was Barabbas?

Why had he been cast into prison? Luke 23: 19.

What message did the wife of Pilate send him concerning Jesus? Matt. 27: 19.

How many attempts did Pilate make in favor of Jesus? Luke 23: 22.

In the course of this investigation to whom did Pilate send Jesus? Luke 23: 7.

What relation was this Herod to the Herod who sought to destroy Jesus when a child?

Where did Herod reign? Luke 23: 6, 7.

Was Herod glad to see Jesus? Luke 23: 8.

What did he do to him? Luke 23: 11.

What did Herod and Pilate do? Luke 23: 12.

Did Herod unite with Pilate in saying that he found nothing worthy of death in Jesus? Luke 23: 15.

If the Jews had been governed by the spirit of their religion, would they have put our Savior to death?

Can any man be an enlightened Christian, and at the same time cherish a persecuting spirit?

LESSON XXXV.

Jesus is scourged, and led to Crucifixion.

John 19: 1—16. Matt. 27: 24—31. Mark 15: 16—20. Luke 23: 23—25.

1. What did Pilate do to Jesus?

What is meant by *scourging?*

Was it common with the Romans to scourge prisoners before they were crucified?

Which was the more severe punishment, the Jewish or Roman method of scourging?

How many stripes might the Jews lawfully give? Deut. 25: 3.

2. How was Jesus treated by the soldiers?

Why did they put upon him a crown and a purple robe?

3. How did they address him?

Was this done in sobriety or in derision?

What else is mentioned by Matthew? Matt. 27: 30.

4, 5. What did Pilate do with Jesus?

Did he again bear testimony to his innocence?

6. How did this affect the chief priests?

What did Pilate say to them?

7. Why did the Jews say he ought to die?

Was it blasphemy in Jesus to say he was the *Son of God?*

8, 9. How was Pilate affected, when he heard that Jesus professed to be the Son of God?

What interrogation did he put to Jesus?

Did Jesus answer his inquiry?

Had not Jesus before told Pilate that his kingdom was not of this world?

10. How did he then address Jesus?

11. How did Jesus reply?

Who suffered Pilate to have the power of putting Jesus to death?

12. How was Pilate affected by this reply?

What did the Jews say to prevent the release of Jesus?

Did Pilate hold his office by the will of Cæsar?

13. What did Pilate do when he heard this?

14. On presenting Jesus what did he say to the Jews?

15. What was their reply?

How did Pilate reply?

What was the answer of the chief priests?

What did Pilate do when he found he could not prevail with them to have Jesus liberated? Matt. 27 : 24.

Did washing his hands make him innocent of the blood of Jesus?

What curse did the Jews imprecate upon themselves and their children? Matt. 27 : 25.

Has this curse followed them?

16. What did Pilate at length do?

How did the Jews dispose of him?

Did Pilate in giving sentence against Jesus believe him to be guilty?

What idea must we form of the character of Pilate?

Are not men in high stations too often governed by policy, rather than by principle?

Ought not a virtuous people in selecting rulers to look to their moral characters, and select men of integrity?

Are those who will sacrifice principle to the love of office, fit to be trusted in the administration of public affairs?

Which were the more guilty of the blood of Christ, Pilate or the Jewish rulers?

LESSON XXXVI.

The Crucifixion of Jesus.

John 19: 17—30. Matt. 27: 32—56. Mark 15: 21—41. Luke 23: 26—49.

PART I.

17. To what place was Jesus conveyed after Pilate had condemned him?

What is this place called by St. Luke? Luke 23: 33.

Who accompanied Jesus to the place of execution? Luke 23: 27.

How did Jesus address those who commiserated him? Luke 23: 28, 29.

What days were here alluded to?
How long after this was Jerusalem destroyed?
By whom was it destroyed?
In what year?

Did Jesus bear his cross?

What is a *cross?*

Who does Luke say bore his cross? Luke 23: 26.

May we not infer from these accounts, that Jesus bore his cross a part of the way, but when, owing to his weakness from his recent scourging, he was unable to bear it any farther, they laid it upon Simon?

18. When they arrived at Calvary, what did they do to Jesus?

How was crucifixion performed?

What were the others who were crucified with him? Luke 23: 32.

How did Jesus pray when expiring on the cross? Luke 23: 34.

Does not this prayer prove that Christ was actuated by the purest benevolence?

What did he mean by saying, *they know not what they do?*

Will the prayer of faith be answered?

Did Jesus pray in faith?

For whom did Jesus die? Heb. 2: 9.

19. What title did Pilate put upon the cross?

20. In what language was it written?

What people spoke the Hebrew language?

Who the Latin?

Who the Greek?

21. Did the chief priests object to this title?

22. What answer did Pilate make to them?

At what hour was Jesus crucified? Mark 15: 25.

When was the third hour?

Had the Jews two modes of reckoning time?

If the day were divided into four equal parts or hours, as they were called, would not the third hour mentioned by Mark, and the ninth hour mentioned by Matthew, coincide with each other? See Matt. 27: 45, 46. Mark 15: 25.

Which mode of dividing time was the more common, that employed by Mark or Matthew?

How did the people who stood by treat him? Luke 23: 35.

What did the soldiers do? Luke 23: 36.

What did they say to him? Luke 23: 37.

What did one of the malefactors which was crucified with Jesus say? Luke 23: 39.

How was he rebuked by his companion? Luke 23: 40, 41.

What request did the other malefactor make? Luke 23: 42.

What was the reply of our Lord? Luke 23: 43.

What is meant by *paradise?*

Could this thief have been with Christ that day in paradise, if there is no conscious existence between death and the resurrection?

23. What did the soldiers do with the garments of Jesus?

24. How did they dispose of his coat?

What prophecy was fulfilled by this distribution of his garments?

Does this prove that Christ was the messenger of God?

PART II.

25. What women were standing by the cross?

What other person is mentioned? Mark 15: 40.

Who was Salome? Matt. 27: 56.

26. Which of Jesus' disciples stood by?

Pointing to John, what did he say to his mother?

27. What did he say to his beloved disciple?

What was meant by that saying?

What did John do from that time?

What happened about the sixth hour? Matt. 27: 45.

How long did the darkness continue?

What was the *sixth* and *ninth hour?*

Over all what land did this darkness extend?

As the Jewish passover was celebrated at the full of the moon, could this darkness have been produced by an eclipse of the sun?

What cry of distress did Jesus utter about the ninth hour? Matt. 27: 46.

Had God in reality forsaken him?

Do these words imply any thing more than that God permitted him to die?

In a moral sense, does God ever forsake his children?

How did some that stood by interpret his language? Matt. 27: 47.

28. When Jesus saw all things were accomplished, what did he say?

29. What did they give him to drink?

30. When Jesus received the vinegar, what did he say?

What did he mean by saying *it is finished?*

What did he then do?

What is meant by *giving up the ghost?*

What were the last words which he uttered? Luke 23: 46.

What took place when Jesus expired? Matt. 27: 51, 52.

What was the *veil of the temple?* Exod. 26: 31—33.

How was the centurion and others affected at these things? Matt. 27: 54.

What is a *centurion?*

What confession did they make?

Was this spectacle sufficient to convince every reflecting mind?

In his last moments Jesus displayed his real character by praying for his murderers: will he ever put off that character? Heb. 13: 8.

When expiring he commended his spirit to his God; should we do the same in the hour of death?

LESSON XXXVII.

The Burial of the Lord Jesus.

Matt. 27: 57—66. Mark 15: 42—47. Luke 23: 50—56. John 19: 31—42.

On what day of the week did Jesus expire?

On what day was the Jewish Sabbath?

Why were the Jews unwilling that the body of Jesus should remain on the cross upon the Sabbath? John 19: 31.

What request did they make of Pilate? John 19: 31.

What did the soldiers do? John 19: 32.

What did one of the soldiers do when he came to Jesus? John 19: 34.

57, 58. Who came to Pilate and begged the body of Jesus?

Was he a disciple of Christ?

Where is Arimathea?

In what direction was Arimathea from Jerusalem?

Which was the more easterly, Arimathea or Jericho?

What was the character of Joseph? Luke 23: 50.

Why had not Joseph confessed Christ openly? John 19: 38.

Who came with Joseph? John 19: 39.

Did Pilate command the body to be delivered?

59, 60. What did they do with the body?

What articles did they inclose with the body? John 19: 39, 40.

Was this sepulchre near the place where Jesus was crucified? John 19: 41.

How was the sepulchre made?

How did they close the sepulchre?

61. What women were near, observing the burial of Jesus?

62. What did the chief priests and Pharisees do the next day?

What is meant by the *day of preparation?* Mark 15: 42.

63. What did they say to Pilate?

64. What request did they make of Pilate?

Why did they wish the sepulchre made sure?

65. How did Pilate answer their request?

What is here meant by a *watch?*

66. What did the Jews do?

What is meant by *setting a watch?*

The Jews pretended that they feared the disciples would come and steal away the body, and say he had risen from the dead; had they any reason for such apprehensions?

If the apostles still remained ignorant of the resurrection, would they be likely to fabricate a story on a subject on which they had no belief?

And if they had faith that Jesus would rise, would it not have been absurd for them to have removed the body?

Does this precaution on the part of the Jews make the truth of Christ's resurrection more certain?

How is God said to take the worldly wise? 1 Cor. 3: 19.

LESSON XXXVIII.

The Resurrection of our Lord.

John 20: 1—18. Matt. 28: 1—15. Mark 16: 1—11. Luke 24: 1—12.

PART 1.

1. Who came to the sepulchre on the first day of the week?

Who accompanied her? Mark 16: 1.

For what purpose did they come? Mark 16: 1.

Why did they not anoint the body before? Luke 23: 26.

At what time in the day did they come to the sepulchre?

What did Mary see when she arrived?

What had they said among themselves as they were coming? Mark 16: 3.

Who had removed the stone? Matt. 28: 2.

What is said of the appearance of the angel? Matt. 28: 3.

How were the keepers affected at his presence? Matt 28: 4.

2. What did Mary do, when she found the body of Jesus was gone?

How did she address them?

Who was the *other disciple?*

What did the women see on entering the sepulchre? Mark 16: 5.

How were they affected at the sight? Mark 16: 5.

How did the angel address them? Mark 16: 6.

4. Which of the disciples, Peter or John, came first to the sepulchre?

5, 6, 7, 8. Which of the disciples first entered the sepulchre?

What did he believe?

9. Did the disciples at that time expect that he had arisen from the dead?

Had not Jesus foretold his resurrection? Matt. 20: 18, 19.

Did the common opinion of the Messiah include the idea of a resurrection?

10. Where did the disciples then go?

11. Where was Mary at this time?

What did she do as she stood weeping?

12. What did she see within?

13. What did the angel say to her?

How did she answer?

14. Whom did she see on turning round?

Did she know him?

15. How did Jesus address her?

Whom did Mary suppose him to be?

What was her reply?

16. What did she say when Jesus called her by name?

Did she now know who he was?

17. What did he say to her?

Had they given him any occasion for saying "touch me not?" Matt. 28: 9.

Why did he forbid their touching and worshipping him at that time?

What did he direct her to do?

To whom did he say he should ascend?

18. What did Mary then do?

How did the apostles regard this account? Mark 16: 11.

PART II.

Matt. 28: 11. What is related of the watch?

12. What did the chief priests and elders do?

13. What did they bribe the soldiers to say?

Could they testify to what took place when they were asleep?

14. What did the chief priests engage to do if this report came to the ears of the governor?

What is the punishment of a soldier who sleeps on guard?

Is it probable that with such a penalty they would be found sleeping?

15. Did the soldiers comply with this request?

Was that account circulated among the Jews?

What is the meaning of *until this day?*

How long had our Lord been dead before he rose?

Is the resurrection of Christ an important event in scripture history?

What does this resurrection teach us?

What does Paul say of the death and resurrection of our Lord? Rom. 14: 9.

Is the resurrection of Jesus designed to subserve a gracious end? Rom. 4: 25.

We have seen in this lesson that the disciples had no idea beforehand that Christ would rise from the dead; would they not from this circumstance require the strongest evidence to establish their faith?

If the Evangelists had not been honest men, would they have recorded their own faults?

Does the circumstance that one Evangelist mentions things that are omitted by the others, weaken or strengthen their testimony?

How strengthen it?

If they had written in concert would these variations have existed?

Do the Evangelists profess to write a full and perfect history of all the discourses and works of our Lord?

Does Christ's calmly submitting to be put to death rather than abandon his cause show his sincerity?

Does his resurrection from the dead prove him to be the true Messiah?

Does the prospect of a future life give joy or pain to your mind?

LESSON XXXIX.

Jesus appeared to two of his Disciples in a walk to Emmaus.

Luke 24: 13—35. Mark 16: 12, 13.

13. Where did two of the disciples go on the day that Christ rose from the dead?

How far was Emmaus from Jerusalem?

How many miles in sixty furlongs?

14. On what did the disciples converse by the way?

What things had happened?

15. Who joined them by the way?

What were the disciples doing when Jesus joined them?

What is meant by *communing together?*

16. Did the disciples know him?

By whom were their eyes holden?

17. What did Jesus say to them?

Why were they *sad?*

18. How did Cleophas reply to him?

Were the sufferings and death of Christ well known at Jerusalem?

Who was Cleophas or Alpheus? Mark 3: 18. John 19: 25.

19, 20. How did they answer the inquiry of our Lord?

What is meant by *mighty in deed?*
What by *mighty in word?*

21. What had the disciples trusted that Jesus would do?

Who is meant by *Israel?*
From what did they expect redemption?
Were not the Jews free at that time?

22, 23. What did they say had been related by the women who were early at the sepulchre?

24. Had any of the disciples been at the sepulchre?

Who were they? John 20: 2—8.

25, 26. How did Jesus address them?

Had the prophets predicted the sufferings and death of Christ? Isa. 53: 5—9.
Were the sufferings of Christ necessary for his own glorification and the salvation of the world?

27. What did Jesus expound to them?

What is meant by *expound?*
Can you mention some of the most striking prophecies of Christ in the Old Testament?

28, 29. Did Jesus stop with the disciples when they arrived at the village?

What village was this?

30. What did Jesus do as he sat at meat?

31. Did they discover who the person was that sat with them?

What did Jesus do then?

32. What did the disciples say to each other?

33. Did these disciples return to Jerusalem that night?

What probably induced them to return so soon?

Whom did they find on their return to Jerusalem?

Who were meant by the *eleven*?
Were there not *twelve* apostles.

34. What did the apostles say to the two disciples?

Who was *Simon*?

What is he called by the apostle? 1 Cor. 15: 5.

35. What did the two disciples relate to the eleven?

Does it strengthen the evidence of Christ's resurrection that he appeared to his disciples at different times and places after he arose?

Does the resurrection of Christ establish the truth of the Christian Scriptures?

The resurrection is a miracle, and so must be above the common course of nature; but is it any more incomprehensible in itself, than the germination of a blade of grass?

LESSON XL.

Jesus appears to his Disciples when assembled.

John 20: 19—31. Luke 24: 36—49.

19. What happened on the evening of the resurrection?

What day of the week was this?
Why were the doors shut?
How did Jesus salute them?

Was this a common salutation among the Jews?

20. When Jesus had saluted them what did he do?

How could they know this to be Jesus by his showing them his hands and side?

How were the disciples affected at seeing the Lord?

21. What did Jesus say to them again?

What commission did he give his disciples?

How is the commission recorded by Matthew? 28: 19, 20.

Does the command to teach all nations show that the gospel was designed for all men?

22. What did Jesus do to qualify the apostles for their office?

What power had Jesus to impart? Matt. 28: 18.

23. What authority did he give them?

Are we to understand by this, that the apostles actually had the power of forgiving sins, or only that they had an inspiration which would enable them to discern the character, and so pronounce whose sins would be forgiven?

Did this power cease with the apostles?

Are miracles to be expected in these days?

If they were necessary in the days of Christ and his apostles, why are they not necessary now?

Would miracles continue to be such if they were of every-day occurrence?

24. Were all the apostles present when Jesus appeared to them?

25. What did the other disciples say to Thomas?

What was his reply?

26. Where were the disciples eight days

after; that is, on the following first day of the week?

Was Thomas with them at that time?

Who appeared to them?

How did he salute them?

27. What did he say to Thomas?

How did Jesus know that this was the evidence which Thomas required?

What further did Jesus say to convince them that he was present in reality, and not in appearance only? Luke 24: 39.

28. What did Thomas exclaim when he saw the hands and side of his divine Master?

What did he mean by this exclamation?

29. What did Jesus say to Thomas?

What did he say of those who had not seen, and yet believed?

Which is the more meritorious, to believe on reasonable evidence, or require as Thomas did to see and examine the Lord ourselves?

PART II.

30. Are all the events of Christ's life and death recorded?

What is meant by *this book* in this verse?

Did not our Savior give his disciples the strongest evidence of his resurrection?

How long had the disciples been with Jesus before his death?

How long were they absent from him when he appeared to them on the evening of his resurrection?

As they had been with him three years, and he had been absent from his disciples only three days, when he appear-

ed to them, is it possible that they could be deceived as to the person?

Under such circumstances, could any person impose upon you?

The apostles like the rest of the Jews believed in a temporal Messiah, who would deliver their nation from foreign thraldom. Did not this error greatly blind their minds on the subject of the resurrection?

As their fixed unbelief was overcome by the clear evidence which was presented, what conclusion ought we to draw on this subject?

Were the apostles in the habit of meeting on the first day of the week?

Did Christ meet with them on those occasions?

Christ was on earth forty days before he ascended: how many *first days of the week* must have occurred in that time?

If Jesus saw his disciples keeping the first day of the week as a Sabbath, for six successive weeks, and he met with them on those and other occasions, have we not reason to suppose that he expressed his approbation of the practice?

Would not his presence and silence be of themselves approbation?

In commemoration of what did they keep the first day of the week?

Did his followers meet on the first day of the week? Acts 20: 7. 1 Cor. 16: 2.

Of what event was the Jewish Sabbath a commemoration?

Of what event is the Christian Sabbath a commemoration?

31. For what purpose did John write his gospel?

To what blessing does a belief in Christ entitle us?

What does the apostle say on this subject? Rom. 10: 9.

Does belief in Christ impart peace and joy? Rom. 15: 13.

LESSON XLI.

Jesus appears to his Disciples at the Sea of Tiberias.

John 21 : 1—25.

1. Where did Jesus again show himself to his disciples?

By what other name is the sea of Tiberias called?
Where was it situated?

2. What disciples were there?

3. How were the disciples employed that night?

How did they succeed?

4. What occurred in the morning?

Did the disciples know Jesus as he stood on the shore?

5. How did Jesus address them?

What was their answer?

6. What did Jesus direct them to do?

With what success did they meet?

7. On his speaking who first recognised Jesus?

What did John say to Peter?

What did Peter do?

Why did Peter cast himself into the sea?
Was hastiness or rashness a trait in Peter's character?

8. How did the other disciples come ashore?

How far were they from the land?

9. On reaching the shore what did the disciples see?

10. What did Jesus say to them?

11. How many fishes had they caught? By whom was the net drawn to land?

12. What invitation did Jesus give them? Did they know him?

13. What did Jesus then do?

14. How many times had Jesus now appeared to his disciples after his resurrection?

Had he not appeared to some individuals of them besides?

15. What question did Jesus put to Peter? What had Peter said before? Matt. 26: 33. How did Peter reply to this question? In what manner did Jesus direct him to show his love?

What is meant by *lambs*?
What by *feeding them*?

16, 17. How many times did Jesus repeat the same question?

Why was Peter grieved when Jesus repeated this question again?

18, 19. What did Jesus say of the youth and old age of Peter?

What was meant by this saying?
What was the final end of Peter?

What did Jesus then say to Peter?

20. Whom did Peter see on turning round?

21. What question did Peter put to our Lord respecting John?

22. How did Jesus answer this inquiry?

23. How were these words understood by the brethren?

Had Jesus foretold that he should never die?

24. Who was the writer of this book?

Is his testimony true?

25. Are all the actions of Jesus recorded?

If we improve what is recorded will it not be sufficient for our present and future happiness?

Did Jesus appear to a large assembly of his followers? 1 Cor. 15: 6.

Did Christ appear to the chief priests after his resurrection?

What would probably have been the result of such a measure?

Having rejected the Redeemer, and closed their eyes against the light of his miracles, had they any just claim to any further means of grace?

If Christ had appeared to them, and they had not believed, would not unbelievers have made use of this against the gospel?

If they had believed and made the gospel an established religion, would this have strengthened the evidence in its favor?

We have seen the situation in which the apostles were placed; could they have been deceived themselves as to the person of Jesus?

How were the apostles treated by the Jews?

Could they not have escaped this persecution by renouncing the gospel?

Would they be likely to proclaim that Jesus had arisen from the dead, and subject themselves to all these trials, if it were false?

Can any man give greater evidence of his sincerity, than to die for the account he relates?

By doing this, have not the apostles proved themselves sincere?

As they were sincere, and could not have been deceived themselves, how must we regard their account?

LESSON XLII.

The Ascension of Christ.

Acts 1: 1—11. Luke 24: 50—53.

1. What was the former treatise here mentioned? Who wrote the book of Acts?

2. Until what time does Luke's gospel give us a history of Christ?

What is meant by *being taken up?* Luke 24: 51.

What command had he given his apostles before he ascended? Luke 24: 49.

3. What is said in this verse?

What is meant by *his passion?*

How long was he on earth before he ascended?

Of what did he speak while he was with his disciples after his resurrection?

4. For what purpose were they commanded to tarry at Jerusalem?

What promise was here meant? John 14: 26.

5. With what did he assure them that they should be baptized?

When was this fulfilled? Acts 2: 1—13.

6. When the apostles came together, what question did they ask our Lord?

What kingdom had been taken from Israel? By whom was it taken?

Did the apostles still adhere to Jewish notions, that his kingdom was to be *secular*, at least in part?

7. How did Jesus reply?

Would not this reproof apply well to many inquiries at the present day?

8. What did Jesus tell them they should receive?

Where were they to be a witness of Jesus?

9. What took place when Jesus had spoken these things?

What was he doing when he was taken up? Luke 24: 51.

From what place did he ascend? Luke 24: 50.

Where is Jesus now? Heb. 8: 1.

10. Who appeared to them as they stood gazing up into heaven?

What beings were those they beheld?

11. How did they address the disciples?

Did Jesus promise his disciples that he would come again? John 14: 3.

How long will Jesus remain at the head of the kingdom of grace? Acts 3: 21.

What will he accomplish while he is pleased to reign? 1 Cor. 15: 25, 26.

What will he do when he has reconciled the whole world to himself and to God? 1 Cor. 15: 28.

What will God be when Jesus retires from the throne? 1 Cor. 15: 28.

LESSON XLIII.

The Divine Being and Attributes.

PART I.

To whom does the universe owe its existence? Heb. 3: 4.

Does not the design discoverable in all nature prove the existence of a Supreme Being?

What is he called who denies divine existence? Ps. 14: 1.

What is said of the character of such persons? Ps. 14: 1.

What is God? John 4: 24.

Is God visible or invisible? 1 Tim. 6: 16.

Is God confined to any part of his creation? 1 Kings 8: 27. Eph. 1: 23.

Can you comprehend such a being?
Can you comprehend your own existence?
Is it wise to reject every thing we cannot comprehend?

Did the Deity ever commence his existence, and will it ever end? Ps. 90: 2.

What confession did the heathen king make upon this subject? Dan. 6: 26.

What epithets does Paul apply to the King of heaven? 1 Tim. 1: 17.

What does he apply to him in Rom. 1: 23?

Though we cannot fully conceive of a self-existent being, can we any more easily conceive of nature's being self-existent?

Does not every reasonable person feel a consciousness within him that there is a God?

Have all nations had some object of worship?

What does this prove?

What is the character of the heathen deities compared with that of the living and true God?

Are there more Gods than one? Deut. 6: 4. 1 Cor. 8: 4. Eph. 4: 6. Gal. 3: 20. Matt. 23: 9.

The gods of the heathen were ignorant, and were frequently deceived; can this be said of the true God?

What is said of his knowledge? Job 37: 16.

What of his understanding? Ps. 147: 5. Isa. 40: 28.

What does the apostle say on this subject? 1 John 3: 20.

Is the power of God unlimited like his wisdom?

What do the Scriptures say upon this subject? Ps. 62: 11. 147: 5. Dan. 2: 20.

What does the prophet say of the Almighty? Isa. 26: 4.

What evidence do we see around us of the wisdom of God?

What evidence of his power?

Is God as benevolent as he is wise and powerful?

What does the Psalmist say of the Lord? Ps. 83: 5.

The Psalmist declares that God is good; what does Jehovah himself say of his goodness? Exod. 34: 6.

God is declared to be merciful in hundreds of passages; what particular qualities are

ascribed to his mercy? Num. 14: 18. Ps. 119: 156. Isa. 55: 3. 1 Pet. 1: 3.

What is said of God and his mercy in the following texts: Ps. 100: 5. 138: 8. 103: 8. Eph. 2: 4?

What is said of the kindness of the Lord? Neh. 9: 17. Ps. 36: 7. 117: 2. Isa. 54: 8. Ps. 17: 7. 119: 76.

What do all these epithets applied to God, or to his mercy, compassion, and kindness, prove?

PART II.

We have seen that the greatest mercy and goodness are ascribed to our God: to whom do they extend? Ps. 145: 9.

What evidence have we around us of the goodness of God?

Would not the state of the world have been vastly different, if it had been designed for misery?

What evidence of divine goodness do we discover in the kingdom of grace?

Is this greater or less than the proof in nature?

God then is good to his creatures in a temporal and spiritual sense; will he ever put off that character?

What does the Deity say of himself on this subject? Mal. 3: 6.

What is the testimony of the apostle? James 1: 17.

Is it ingratitude to distrust his goodness who has always been merciful to us?

We have seen that God is infinitely good; what must such a being desire concerning his creatures?

If he is infinitely wise, could he not devise a plan for the happiness of all his creatures?

If a wise plan is laid for the eventual happiness of the

intelligent creation, what further is wanted to carry it into execution?

Does God possess infinite power?

What then may we infer from the infinite goodness, wisdom, and power of God?

Does God possess any other attributes? 1 John 3: 3.

How does God's purity lead him to look upon sin? Heb. 1: 13.

How will God's aversion to sin lead him to treat the sinner?

Will his purity prompt him to punish sin in such a manner as to perpetuate, or to destroy it?

What other attribute belongs to the Lord? Ps. 22: 3.

Is holiness a branch of divine goodness?

Will it seek the same end as goodness?

What does the holiness of God call upon us to do? Lev. 11: 44.

How will the holiness of God lead him to treat sinners?

What other attribute is ascribed to God? Zeph. 3: 5. Job 37: 23.

Is justice a modification of goodness?

How will God's justice lead him to treat the virtuous? How the transgressor?

What is the object at which justice aims?

Mercy seeks the reformation of the offender by mild means; by what means does justice seek that end?

Does God's justice render him unforgiving? 1 John 1: 9.

What does the Deity say of himself? Isa. 45: 21.

Is it a source of consolation to every good man, that the Lord God omnipotent reigneth?

What influence should that belief have upon our characters and conduct?

Do the perfections of God prompt him to punish vice as much as to reward virtue?

What influence should the goodness of God have upon us? Rom. 2: 4.

What would be our condition if we cherished habitually that reverence and love for God, which his mercies demand?

How should we treat our fellow-creatures?

What does the Psalmist call upon us to do? Ps. 34: 8.

LESSON XLIV.

The Creation, &c.

What is the first truth taught in the Bible? Gen. 1: 1.

What is meant by *heaven* in this verse?

Do the sacred writers frequently use the term in that sense?

How many days were employed in the work of creation?

Which was first created, the vegetable or animal kingdom?

What was the last work of creation? Gen. 1: 26.

In what was man created? Gen. 1: 27.

What is meant by the *image of God?*

By what has this image been effaced?

What did God say of his work, when it was finished? Gen. 1: 31.

What attributes of the Deity were brought

Into exercise in the work of creation? Jer 10: 12.

What took place when God had finished the work of creation? Job. 38: 7.

What is meant by *morning stars?*

What solemn reflection did David draw from the magnitude of God's works? Ps. 8: 3, 4.

What feelings are the works of creation calculated to inspire?

Have we any rational account of the creation except that contained in the Bible?

Could this vast fabric of creation come into being by chance or accident?

Is it possible that the materials which form a steamboat should come together by chance?

Is it possible for a quantity of type thrown at random upon the earth, to fall in such a manner as to form a correct, elegant poem?

Is it easier to make a world than a steam-boat or poem?

What must we infer from this?

Of what was man formed? Gen. 2: 7.

What did God breathe into his nostrils?

What did man then become?

What was the character of man when created? Eccl. 7: 29.

Does this uprightness imply that he possessed absolute, positive virtue, or only that he was free from sin?

What does the apostle say upon this subject? Rom. 8: 20.

Though man was created imperfect, has he not power to resist temptation?

If man were totally depraved would he be able to resist any temptation, or perform his duty?

Is moral agency necessary to accountability?

What is the utility of promises and threatening?

What does this prove relative to man's moral powers?

What was the effect of transgression upon Adam? Gen. 3: 8, 10.

Does sin always produce condemnation, shame and remorse?

We have seen that God created the world and all things therein: does he govern the world he has created? Ps. 22: 28.

Does his kingdom or government extend to the affairs of *individuals* as well as *nations?* Prov. 15: 3.

What does the Psalmist say of the reign of God? Ps. 103: 19.

Is it a subject of rejoicing that amid the multiplicity of God's works, no being escapes his notice and care?

PART II.

God being infinitely benevolent, what must have been his object in creation?

Was inanimate nature created for the benefit of the intellectual, or the intellectual for the inanimate?

What is said of the design of creation by the revelator? Rev. 4: 11.

God created for his *pleasure;* what is the pleasure of God?

Does God take pleasure in the sin and suffering of his creatures? Ezek. 33: 11. Ps. 5: 4.

How does the apostle explain the *pleasure* of God? Eph. 1: 5, 6.

Paul here makes the pleasure and will of

God the same thing; does he do the same in the ninth verse?

What then is the will, pleasure, or purpose of God? Eph. 1: 10.

For what purpose then did God create man?

Will the pleasure of God be accomplished? Isa. 46: 10.

To whom is the execution of the will or pleasure of God intrusted? John 6: 38.

What was the Father's will as there explained? John 6: 39.

Who were given to Christ of the Father? John 3: 35. 17: 2.

Will Christ accomplish the will of the Father? Isa. 53: 10.

Are the benevolence, wisdom and power of God displayed in creation?

Which of these attributes dictated the measure, and called the others into exercise?

Is it right to judge of any character by the perfection of his works?

Which will redound most to the glory of the divine character, the eventual salvation of the world, or the final loss of a part?

Will any man be punished longer than he is sinful?

What then does endless misery imply?

Can God be honored by the endless rebellion of his creatures?

We have seen that God created the visible heavens and the earth; will they always remain? Ps. 102: 25, 26.

By what means will they be destroyed? 2 Pet. 3: 10, 12.

How should we live in view of these things? 2 Pet. 3: 11.

What are we to look for in their place? 2 Pet. 3: 13.

What is to dwell in this new heaven and earth?

What did John see in vision? Rev. 21: 1.

Have we any promise that the moral as well as the natural world will be renovated? Rev. 21: 5.

What will be the condition of the inhabitants of this new world? Rev. 21: 4.

To whom has this grace of God appeared? Titus 2: 11.

What does it teach us? Titus 2: 12.

For what are we to look to engage us in our duty? Titus 2: 13.

What has Christ done for us? Titus 2: 14.

What peculiarity is there in Christ's people?

Can we enjoy these blessings unless we improve the talents committed to our care?

Being created for immortality, how should we live?

Will God second all our holy desires, if we ask him for his aid?

What then does true wisdom dictate?

LESSON XLV.

Christ's Prayer.

John 17: 1—26.

PART I.

1. On lifting his eyes to heaven, how did Jesus address the Father?

What hour is here intended?

2. How extensive was the power given to Jesus?

What is meant by *all flesh?*

What does John the Baptist say on this subject? John 3: 35.

Why were all men given into the hands of Jesus?

3. What is life eternal?

Are we to understand this knowledge merely in a theoretical sense?

4. What did Jesus say he had done on earth?

How had he glorified the Father?
What work had he finished?

5. How did Jesus continue his prayer?

What glory had he with the Father before the world was?

Does this prove that Jesus existed before he came to the world?

What glory did Jesus receive as a reward for his labors and sufferings? Phil. 2: 8—11.

Was not this exaltation and the privilege of saving every human being a great and glorious reward?

6. To whom had Jesus manifested the name of the Father?

What is meant by the *name* of the Father?
To whom did he allude?
Why were they said to be given him *out of the world?*

What had the apostles done?

7. What had they known?

8. What had he given to his disciples?

What had they learned?

What had they believed?

9. For whom did Jesus pray in this verse?

Does he mean by saying, *I pray not for the world*, that he never should pray for the world, or simply that he did not in that supplication?
Did Jesus pray for his enemies on the cross?
Is that equivalent to a prayer for all men?

10. Do Christ and the Father possess men in common?

Was Jesus glorified in his disciples?

11. What was meant by saying, *I am no more in the world?*
What is meant by the petition, *keep them through thy name?*
What was meant by the disciples *being one?*

12. What had he done while he was in the world?

Whom had he lost?

Who is meant by the *son of perdition?*
In what sense did Jesus mean that he had kept the other disciples?
Was not Judas lost in the same sense that the others were kept?
They were kept in the name or doctrine of God, and kept from heinous sins; and in what was Judas lost?
We are told in this very verse that Judas was given to

Christ by the Father; what will Christ ultimately give to as many as the Father hath given him? See verse 9.

13. To whom was Jesus about to go?

What means had he employed to increase the joy of his disciples?

14. What had he imparted to his disciples?

Why had the world hated Christ and his disciples?

What is here meant by the *world?*

15. What did he ask for his disciples in this petition?

16. In what sense were the disciples *not of the world?*

17. Through what did he pray that they might be sanctified?

18. In what manner had Jesus sent them into the world?

19. Why did Christ sanctify himself?

PART II.

20. For whom does the Savior pray in this verse?

21. What was his petition for all believers?

Why does he pray that they may be one?

Does the Savior in this case pray for the *world?*

He prays that the world *may believe;* what does he assure us will be the state of believers? Mark 16: 16.

22, 23. What glory does he say he has given his apostles?

How does he wish to have them united?

In what manner are Christ and the Father *one?*

What prayer does he make for the world?

What is said of those who know God? Verse 3.

Christ prays for four distinct classes of men; for whom does he first pray?

In what verses does he pray for himself?

Does he mention his apostles at all when praying for himself?

For whom does he next pray? See verses 6—19.

Does he confine this prayer to his apostles, as he did the first to himself?

In what verses does he pray for believers?

In what verses for the world?

What does he say the disciples have *known* and *believed?* Verse 8.

What does he pray that the *world* may *believe* and *know?* Verses 21, 23.

Does not Jesus pray as fervently for the world as for himself, his apostles or believers?

Is the petition for the world as expressive of the salvation as that for his apostles?

24. What desire does he express concerning those which are given him of the Father?

25. What plea does he urge in behalf of his apostles?

26. What does he say he had done, and would continue to do for his disciples?

What reason does he assign for so doing?

We have seen the earnestness with which Christ interceded for all classes of men; will his prayer be heard and answered of the Father?

What is said of the prayer of faith? Matt. 21: 22.

Did Jesus pray in faith?

What does he himself say in prayer? John 11: 42.

For whom are we commanded to pray? 1 Tim. 2: 1, 2.

How must we pray? 1 Tim. 2: 8.

What reason does the apostle assign why we should pray for all men? 1 Tim. 2: 3.

Will our prayers be answered if uttered in faith?

What does the devotional spirit of Christ teach us?

What are some of the advantages of prayer?

Is prayer designed to alter the Divine Being or ourselves?

Is it a privilege to be permitted to come into the divine presence with our wants and desires?

LESSON XLVI.

Charity.

1 Cor. 13: 1—13.

PART I.

1. Which is the more valuable, a knowledge of tongues or charity?

What is meant by *charity?*

Does the word *charity* sometimes simply imply almsgiving?

With what other term is *charity* in this verse synonymous?

What is a *cymbal?*

2. What is a man without charity?

Are *knowledge* and *faith* desirable?

Why is charity preferable to knowledge? 1 Cor. 8: 1.

3. What does the apostle say of bestowing goods upon the poor?

Is it a duty to bestow our goods upon the poor?

By what name is this virtue frequently called?

Which is the better and more valuable sense of the word *charity*, alms-giving, or the sense in which it is used in our text?

Is it our duty to encounter persecution rather than reject Christ?

What is said of those who deny Christ before men? Matt. 10: 33.

Are martyrdom and alms-deeds a sure proof of a Christian?

What more is wanting?

4. What does the apostle say of charity in this verse?

As Christians, how are we commanded to walk? Eph. 4: 1—3.

Is envy consistent with a Christian spirit?

With what crimes does the apostle rank envy? Rom. 1: 29.

Did any thing like envy appear in the character of Christ?

Is pride consistent with charity?

What is said of this vice by Solomon? Prov. 29: 23.

What is mentioned as one of the sins of Sodom, which drew down the judgment of God upon her? Ezek. 16: 49.

What is said of him who is lifted up with pride? 1 Tim. 3: 6.

What will be the fate of the proud? Isa. 2: 12.

Will God bestow his grace upon the proud, or the humble? 1 Pet. 5: 5.

Do men give evidence of true piety by boasting of their devotion to God?

5. What is said of charity in this verse?

What is meant by *unseemly*?
Is charity a selfish principle?
Is it consistent with an angry spirit?

In whose breast does anger dwell? Eccl. 7: 9.

Do charity and jealousy consist with each other?

What is said of jealousy? Cant. 3: 6.

6. In what does charity rejoice?

Does charity require us to esteem error as highly as we do truth?

7. What is said of charity in this verse?

What construction will the Christian put upon the conduct of others?

How will he bear an injury?
By what is he supported?

PART II.

8. What is here said of charity?

How does the charitable man view suffering in others?
Can the saints in heaven rejoice at the misery of their fellow-creatures?

Will prophecy and knowledge of tongues be as abiding as charity?

9, 10. What knowledge have we in the present world?

Will our knowledge be more extensive in a future life?

11. What may be expected of children?
What of men?
12. Through what do we now see?
Was glass in use among the ancients?
Of what did they make use for mirrors or looking-glasses?
How shall we see things in a future life?
How shall we know in a future life?
Is it not highly probable that we shall know each other in another state?
13. What are the three Christian graces mentioned in conclusion of this subject?
Which is the greatest?
Why is charity greater than faith or hope?
What does the apostle infer from this? 1 Cor. 14: 1.
How will the Christian do all things? 1 Cor. 16: 14.
What are we commanded to put on above all things? Col. 3: 14.
Why is charity commended above all things?
What is charity here denominated?
In what was Timothy exhorted to be an example? 1 Tim. 4: 12.
What was he commanded to follow? 2 Tim. 2: 22.
In what are aged men exhorted to be sound? Titus 2: 2.
What does Peter command us to have above all things? 1 Pet. 4: 8.
What reason does he assign for this?

What does Solomon say of love? Prov. 10: 12.

With what virtues is charity associated? 2 Pet. 1: 5—7. 2 Tim. 3: 10. Rev. 2: 19.

What does the apostle say is the end of the commandment? 1 Tim. 1: 5.

What qualifications are there added to charity?

What does John say of the same commandment? 2 John 5.

In what does Paul say the law is fulfilled? Gal. 5: 14.

Does it appear from these last passages, that love and charity are one and the same thing?

Is charity to be regarded as a single virtue, or an assemblage of many?

What must we say of those persons that are destitute of charity?

In what does our Divine Master sum up the law and the prophets? Matt. 22: 37—40.

Can any person live up to the spirit of one of these commandments without performing the other?

How can we know that we are Christians? 1 John 3: 14.

Can we love God if we hate our brethren? 1 John 4: 20.

While we exercise love towards God and our fellow-beings, what do we owe to ourselves?

LESSON XLVII.

The Design of Chastisement or Punishment.

Heb. 12: 5—11.

PART I.

5. What is God's exhortation to his children?

Where is this exhortation found? Prov. 3: 11, 12.

How does it there read?

What is meant by *chastening?*

Is all punishment for sin of the character of chastisement?

6. Whom does the Lord chasten?

How does the Lord correct? Prov. 3: 12.

For what purpose does a father correct his son in whom he delighteth?

Is chastisement to be regarded as a manifestation of divine *love* or *hatred?* Rev. 3: 19.

What duty is inferred from this?

7. Is chastisement evidence that God is our Father?

What promise did God make to David? 2 Sam. 7: 14.

What is the punishment of iniquity here called?

Chastisement and punishment then mean the same thing; is the same true of their use in other parts of Scripture? Compare Lev. 26: 24th verse with 28th verse.

8. Who are partakers of chastisement?

Who are represented as sinners? Rom. 3: 23.

How will God treat mankind? Rom. 2: 6.

Will any person be entirely exempt from the chastisement or punishment of sin?

9. How should wise children treat their earthly parents when they punish them?

How should we regard the chastisement of our heavenly father?

What is meant by *subjection to God?*

10. How do earthly parents treat their children?

Why does God chastise his creatures?

What does the apostle say of the affliction he received? 2 Cor. 4: 17.

11. How does chastisement appear for the time being?

What will it afterwards yield?

Who are subjected to chastisement? Verse 8.

What does David say of his afflictions? Ps. 119: 75.

God's judgments upon David were inflicted in faithfulness: did they produce reformation? Ps. 119: 71.

What did he do before and after his affliction? Ps. 119: 67.

In what does the apostle glory? Rom. 5: 3.

What is the effect of tribulation? Rom. 5: 3.

What does patience produce? Rom. 5: 4.

What experience? Rom. 5: 4.

What is said of hope? Rom. 5: 5.

Are tribulations designed for our good?

PART II.

We have seen that afflictions are salutary in their nature and tendency; may not the same be said of all punishments for sin?

What is the design of punishment under human governments?

Is that punishment benevolent which is designed to humble and reform the offender?

What must be said of that punishment which tends to harden the offender?

As the one is wise and the other unwise, which must be the character of God's judgments?

The severest punishments are represented by the metaphor fire; what does the apostle say of fire? 1 Cor. 3: 13.

What is said of the man whose works abide the fire? 1 Cor. 3: 14.

What is said of him whose works are burned? 1 Cor. 3: 15.

Though this fire or punishment causes him pain, will it prevent his salvation? 1 Cor. 3: 15.

What does this passage teach concerning the tendency of punishment?

How does the prophet represent Christ and his gospel? Mal. 3: 2.

What is the office or design of the *refiner's fire?*

What is the design of the *fuller's soap?*

What must be the object of that punishment which is like the *refiner's fire, and the fuller's soap?*

What service will Jesus perform? Mal. 3: 3.

Why did Paul desire that a certain incestuous person should be delivered to Satan? 1 Cor. 5: 5.

What must be the nature of such a punishment?

What does Jeremiah say upon this subject? Lam. 3: 31.

What will God do besides causing grief? Lam. 3: 32.

Why will he do this? Lam. 3: 33.

Is the punishment here spoken of corrective?

What is meant by the *children of men?*

As God mingles mercy with his judgments, what must be his object in punishing?

For what purpose will the Lord Jesus, who is like a refiner's fire, execute judgment upon his subjects? Judges 15.

If men are fully convinced of their iniquity, and of the goodness of the being against whom they have sinned, what will they eventually do?

What is said of the redemption of Zion? Isa. 1: 27.

What has God threatened upon David and his children? Ps. 89: 32.

Will these judgments be mingled with mercy? Ps. 89: 33.

Christ was commissioned to regenerate the world: what means does he employ for that purpose?

Are not the threatenings a means of grace, as much as the promises?

If Christ saves men by his invitations and other mild means, to whom is the honor due, to the means, or to Christ, who employs them?

If men are saved by severe means, is not the honor equally due to Christ who employs them?

If all punishment is corrective, what object will finally be attained thereby?

Does the goodness of God appear in his judgments as well as in the bestowment of his blessings?

Punishment being according to our sins, is it not wise to flee from iniquity, and lay hold of eternal life which is set before us in the gospel?

LESSON XLVIII.

Means of Salvation.

Who is the Savior of the world?

Can we expect salvation in any other name? Acts 4: 12.

Have we any other ground for salvation? 1 Cor. 3: 11.

Can any man be saved then without the aid of the Redeemer?

Will any man be admitted into heaven except by the means spoken of in the gospel?

What are those means? Heb. 11: 6. John 3: 3.

Are infants who have never committed any sin subjects of repentance?

Of what must sinners repent?

Can any person enjoy the grace of God through Christ until he believes in the Messiah?

Faith then must be exercised by every human being, before he can enjoy salvation, must it not?

How is faith to be obtained? Rom. 10: 17.

There are many honest and good men among the heathen, who have improved all the light they have enjoyed; will these men be rejected by him who requires no more of men than they are able to perform?

Are the heathen given to Christ? Ps. 2: 8.

By or through what will the heathen be justified? Gal. 3: 8.

Would it be just and merciful in God to doom the heathen to endless punishment for being ignorant of the gospel? Rom. 10: 14, 15.

Is man's accountability in proportion to his knowledge and advantages? Luke 12: 47, 48.

If faith in this world is essential to endless salvation, how can those who are incapable of faith here, be saved?

Of whom is Christ Lord? Rom. 14: 9.

How long will Christ reign? 1 Cor. 15: 24—26.

How many will finally be subjected to Christ? 1 Cor. 15: 27, 28.

Can those who die in infancy exercise faith in Christ, unless they are instructed in a future life?

What is the character of that faith which will entitle us to salvation?

What will true belief produce? Titus 3: 8.

What faith in Christ will avail? Gal. 5: 6.

What is said of faith without works? James 2: 17, 20.

With what other graces is true faith associated? Gal. 5: 22, 23. 1 Tim. 2: 15. 4: 12. 2 Tim. 2: 22, &c.

In what must true faith stand? 1 Cor. 2: 5.

Who is the author and finisher of our faith? Heb. 12: 2.

By whom is faith given? Eph. 2: 8.

Is faith a work? 1 Thess. 1: 3. 2 Thess. 1: 11.

What does our Savior call the work of God? John 6: 29.

By whom is regeneration effected? Jer. 24: 7.

Are not men commanded to change their own hearts? Jer. 4: 14. James 4: 8.

We have seen that faith and repentance are said to be of God, and, at the same time, we are called upon to exercise faith and repentance; can they be of God and of man at the same time?

May not the same thing be ascribed to different causes with perfect propriety?

The gospel is said to be of God, Rom. 1: 1. 15: 16. 1 Tim. 1: 11, and of Christ, Mark 1: 1. Rom. 1: 16. 15: 29. 1 Cor. 9: 12, &c. Is not the gospel with propriety ascribed to both?

In what sense is the gospel *of God?*

In what sense is it *of Christ?*

Though the gospel cannot be of God and of Christ in the same sense, yet is it not of God in one sense, and of Christ in another?

To whom does Paul ascribe the gospel in 2 Tim. 2: 8. Rom. 2: 16?

In what sense was the gospel *Paul's?*

Paul speaks of *our* gospel, 2 Thess. 2: 14; in what sense is the gospel *ours?*

May not salvation as well as the gospel be ascribed to God and to men?

Who brought Israel out of Egypt? Ex. 20: 2.

Do not the Scriptures also ascribe this to Moses?

In what sense did God deliver Israel?

In what sense did Moses?

So God changes our hearts, and we change them ourselves; in what sense does God change our hearts?

In what sense do we change them ourselves?

What does the apostle teach us on this subject? Phil. 2: 12, 13.

Does Christ command us to labor for a gift? John 6: 27.

How can salvation be a gift, if we labor for it?
Is a harvest the gift of God?
How do we obtain this gift?
Is the gospel supported by the analogy of nature?

LESSON XLIX.

Christ's Sermon on the Mount.

Matt. 5: 1—12.

PART I.

1, 2. To whom did Jesus address this discourse?

Were others besides the disciples present? Matt. 7: 28.

3. What is said of the poor in spirit?

What is it to be *poor in spirit?*
What is meant by the *kingdom of heaven?*

How does Luke express the same beatitude? Luke 6: 20.

Do *the kingdom of God* and *the kingdom of heaven* imply the same thing?

How long will Christ continue at the head of this kingdom? 1 Cor. 15: 24—28.

The kingdom or reign of Christ commences in this state: where will it terminate?

Does our religion require gloom or cheerfulness? Ps. 5: 11.

To whom has God promised to look? Isa. 66: 2.

What does the apostle say upon this subject? James 2: 5.

May a person be rich in worldly goods and at the same time *poor in spirit?*

4. What is the second beatitude?

For what was Jesus sent into the world? Isa. 61: 2.

What does he impart to mourners? Isa. 61: 3.

What is said of mourning in Isa. 51: 11?

Will all mourners be blessed, if they misimprove their afflictions?

Is it right to weep and mourn, when deprived of relatives and friends?

What example has Jesus set us on this subject? John 11: 33, 35.

How can we find relief under affliction? Matt. 11: 28—30.

5. What is said of the meek?

What is meant by *meekness?*

What does the prophet say of the meek? Isa. 29: 19.

Will the meek bow submissively under affliction, and partake with joy of every blessing conferred in this state? In what sense, then, will the meek *inherit the earth?*

What does the Psalmist say of the meek? Ps. 22: 26.

What again in Ps. 37: 11?

What temporal good attends the humble? Prov. 22: 4.

Is the reward of meekness confined to temporal blessings? Ps. 149: 4.

Was Jesus Christ an example of meekness?

By what does the apostle beseech us? 2 Cor. 10: 1.

Can we be Christians if we are filled with pride and vanity?

6. What is said of those who hunger and thirst after righteousness?

What is meant by *righteousness?*

What is to *hunger and thirst after righteousness?*

If we earnestly desire righteousness, what shall we do to obtain it?

If we make suitable exertion will God second our holy desires?

PART II.

7. What is said of the merciful?

What is it to be *merciful?*

What are we commanded to put on? Col. 3: 12.

How can we break off from iniquity? Dan. 4: 27.

To whom is it our duty to be merciful?

Do we pray for the mercy of God?

Can we expect to enjoy it, unless we are merciful to our fellow-creatures?

Is God merciful to us?

What is required of us in view of the divine character? Luke 6: 36.

What awaits him who showeth no mercy? James 2: 13.

What does the wise man say on this subject? Prov. 11: 17.

How should every Christian pray? Luke 18: 13.

8. What is said of the pure in heart?

What is here meant by *heart?*

If the heart or affections are pure, what will the external conduct be?

What is meant by *seeing God?*

Can God be seen by the natural eye? 1 John 4: 12.

Will external benevolence render a man acceptable if the affections are impure?

What does the wise man command us to do? Prov. 4: 23.

9. What is said of peace-makers?

Is God the creator of all men?

God being the creator of all men, are not all men his children?

What then is meant by *children of God* in this passage?

In what sense are sinners said to be the *children of the devil?*

In what sense are saints the *children of God?*

How may the children of the devil become children of God? Gal. 3: 26.

How can God be the creator and father of all, and yet none but the virtuous be his children?

In what will the meek delight themselves? Ps. 37: 11.

What does the apostle say on this subject? James 3: 18.

What is the requisition of the apostle? Heb. 12: 14.

What is the portion of the *contentious?* Rom. 2: 8, 9.

10. What is said of those who are persecuted for righteousness' sake?

Are good men ever persecuted?

Which is better, to suffer for well doing or evil doing? 1 Pet. 3: 17.

11, 12. Under what circumstances can men rejoice?

Where is their reward?

When will the virtuous and good be recompensed? Luke 14: 14.

What must be the character of those who persecute the good?

What will be their reward?

LESSON L.

Christ's Sermon continued.

Matt. 5: 13—26.

13. To what does Christ compare his followers?

What is the utility of *salt?*

For whose sake would God have spared Sodom? Gen. 18: 23—32.

In what respect then are Christians like salt?

14. To what else are Christians compared?

What would be the condition of the world, if there were no Christian people?

In what sense were the disciples *the light of the world?*

15, 16. For what purpose do men light a candle?

Why should Christians let their light shine before men?

Must we be virtuous simply to be seen of men?
What is meant by *glorifying our Father in heaven?*

17. For what purpose did Jesus come?

What is meant by *the law and the prophets?*
What part of the Old Testament is called the *law?*
What part the *prophets?*
18. Will all the law have its fulfilment?

Is the law against the promises of the gospel? Gal. 3: 17—21.

19. What is said in this verse?

What is meant by the *kingdom of heaven?*

20. What is said of those whose righteousness does not exceed the righteousness of the scribes and Pharisees?

Who were the *scribes?*
Who were the *Pharisees?*
What was the general character of the scribes and Pharisees?
Will such persons be admitted into the kingdom of heaven without repentance?

Who does the apostle say shall not inherit the kingdom of God? 1 Cor. 6: 9, 10.

Will any person be saved who commits these crimes? 1 Cor. 6: 11.

Will God wash all sinners from their guilt on repentance?

Will these Pharisees who in the days of Christ rejected his gospel ever be brought in? Rom 11: 26.

21, 22. What was said by them of old time? What did Christ say to them?

What is meant by the *judgment?* What by *Raca?* What by *council?* What by *fool?* What by *hell fire?* Are these judgments temporal or spiritual?

23, 24. What are we commanded to do if we come to the altar, and there remember that any one has just cause of complaint against us?

What is meant by bringing our gifts to the altar? Luke 2: 24.

25, 26. What duty is here enjoined?

What is meant by *adversary?* See verses 23, 24.

What is here mentioned to enforce this duty?

What does Solomon say of the contentious? Prov. 26: 21.

Can he be a Christian who delights in contention and strife?

What would be the effect upon society, if all men would adopt the precepts of the gospel?

What does the apostle say about going to law? 1 Cor. 6: 1.

What is said of strife? Prov. 25: 8.

What is the declaration of the apostle on this subject? James 3: 16.

Does a contentious spirit reflect honor upon its possessor? Prov. 20: 3.

Is bitterness consistent with a Christian temper?

If one have a quarrel what must he do? Col. 3: 13.

Are men more inclined to forgive, or revenge an injury? Which is more indicative of true greatness?

Whence proceeds this contentious spirit? James 4: 1.

Can any person enjoy happiness while anger and revenge rankle in his bosom?
What example did our Savior set on this subject?
Ought we to follow this example?

LESSON LI.

Christ's Sermon continued. Profanity, Forgiveness, &c.

Matt. 5: 33—37.

PART I.

33. What was said by those of old time?
What is the third commandment? Exod. 20: 7.
What is meant by *forswearing one's self?*
What is an *oath?*
34. What command does our Savior give on the subject of profanity?
Why is swearing by heaven forbidden?
35. Why is swearing by earth forbidden?
Why is swearing by Jerusalem forbidden?
36. Why is swearing by our own heads forbidden?
What absurd notions had the Pharisees formed on the subject of oaths? Matt. 23: 16—19.
What did Jesus say in confutation of these notions? Matt. 23: 20—22.

Did our Savior interfere with the affairs of civil polity when on earth?

When he says, *swear not at all*, does he mean to condemn *civil* oaths, or only *profane* ones?

The law of Moses forbade swearing by any other name than by that of God; did Christ come to destroy, or to fulfil the law? See verses 17, 18.

The Jews had imbibed the error that swearing by any created object was not profanity; did Jesus sanction this opinion?

What does the apostle say on this subject? James 5: 12.

Do profane oaths confirm a person's word?

How do such oaths affect a person's veracity?

What effect has profane swearing upon the person who indulges in it?

What effect does it have upon the community?

37. What should our communication be?

What is meant by this?

Is equivocation a species of lying?

Is suppressing the truth as criminal as uttering a falsehood?

What is said of a false witness? Prov. 19: 5.

Which is the more criminal, to speak falsely in ordinary conversation, or to speak falsely when under oath?

What is said of the lying lip? Prov. 12: 22.

What is the command of the apostle? Col. 3: 9.

What is the fate of liars? Rev. 21: 8.

What will be the prayer of every sincere Christian? Ps. 119: 29.

Does religion restrain the ordinary vices of men?

Can any person be a saint in the sight of God, while he is a knave in the ordinary affairs of life?

PART II.

38. What was said by those of old time?

39. What did our Savior say?

What must be done if we are smitten on one cheek?

What is meant by this injunction?

40. What further is commanded?

41. What is the command in this verse?

Are these injunctions to be understood *literally?*
What is their meaning?

What does Paul teach us on this subject? Rom. 12: 17—21.

Which will be the more likely to humble our adversary, *kindness* or *retaliation?*
Will such patient submission invite aggression?
What would be the condition of the world if all men would act upon the principle above inculcated?
What was the example of Christ?

42. What precept has Christ given on *giving and lending?*

With what spirit must we give? 2 Cor. 9: 7.

What does God love? 2 Cor. 9: 7.

What does the wise man command us to do? Eccl. 11: 2.

When will liberality be rewarded? Eccl. 11: 1.

Is there danger of our liberality's being abused?

43. What maxim had obtained among the Jews?

Whom did the Jews regard as their neighbors?
Had God commanded them to hate the Gentiles?

Were the Jews justifiable in confining their good offices to their own nation?

44. What is the precept of Christ on this subject?

Did Jesus practise on this principle?

45. Why should we love our enemies?

What is meant by being *children of God?*

If we are children of God *in character*, what will be our inheritance? Rom. 8: 17.

How does God manifest his kindness to all his creatures?

Does he thus extend his spiritual blessings as well as his temporal? Ps. 145: 9.

In what sense does God love the wicked? Ezek. 33: 11.

What has he done to save the wicked? John 3: 16.

46, 47. Do we give any evidence of a true Christian spirit, by loving our particular friends, while we hate others?

48. What pattern is held up for our imitation?

LESSON LII.

The Lord's Prayer.

Matt. 6: 9—13.

What is *prayer?* Does every desire deserve this name? Why is the model before us called the *Lord's Prayer?*

9. To whom must prayer be addressed?

Why is God called *our Father?*

Is he the Father of all men? Acts 17: 26—29.

Does the idea of *Father* imply any thing more than *Creator?*

Does God sustain all his creatures? Ps. 145: 15, 16.

Where does God dwell?

What is meant by *heaven?*

Is not God everywhere present? Ps. 139: 7—10.

Why then is he said to be *in heaven?*
What is meant by *hallowed?*

10. What is the first petition we are to offer?

What is here meant by the *kingdom* or *reign of God?*
In what does the kingdom of God consist? Rom. 14: 17.
What is meant by the petition, *thy kingdom come?*
Was this kingdom fully established when Christ uttered this prayer?

When did it commence? Acts, ch. 2.

Whom has God appointed to administer this kingdom? Luke 22: 29, 30.

Why was this kingdom given to Christ? Dan. 7: 14.

What did Christ do that he might rightfully possess the whole race of Adam? 1 Tim. 2: 6.

How long will Christ reign at the head of his Father's kingdom? 1 Cor. 15: 25.

When he hath reconciled the world to himself, to whom will he resign the kingdom? 1 Cor. 15: 24, 28.

What is meant by the petition, *thy will be done?*

What is the will of God? 1 Tim. 2: 4.

How is the will of God done in heaven?

When the will of God is done on earth, will all know and obey him?

How should men pray? 1 Tim. 2: 8.

Can a person utter this prayer in faith, while he believes that a part of God's creatures will be cast off to eternity?

Will the prayer of faith be answered?

11. What is the next petition?

Is bread here used literally, or does it include all things necessary for daily subsistence?

Why are we to ask for *daily* food, rather than a quantity which will last for a long period? Matt. 6: 34. Prov. 27: 1.

When we ask for bread, should we use means to obtain it?

12. What is the next petition?

Can we enjoy forgiveness while we are unforgiving?

What will God do if we forgive others? 14.

What will he do if we are unforgiving? 15.

What must we do to obtain forgiveness? Isa. 55: 6, 7.

Is the Lord ready to forgive on repentance? Ps. 86: 5.

What is the apostle's requisition on this subject? Eph. 4: 32.

13. What is the petition in this verse?

What is meant by *temptation?*

Does God tempt his creatures? James 1: 13.

How are men tempted? James 1: 14.

If God does not tempt his children, why are we commanded to pray that he will not lead us into temptation?

Is it not right to pray that God will be merciful, when we know that he cannot be unmerciful?

Is temptation sinful?

How are we taught to regard temptations? James 1: 2.

Why are we to rejoice under temptations? James 1: 3.

Do not temptations frequently perfect our virtue?

What is said of him who endureth temptation? James 1: 12.

Was our Savior tempted? Heb. 4: 15.

Did not his temptation, the trial of his virtue, display his character in the most illustrious manner?

When are temptations injurious?

When are they beneficial?

What is said 1 Cor. 10: 13?

From what should we pray to be delivered?

When we pray to be delivered from evil, what should we do?

What is the ascription in the latter part of this verse?

What is the meaning of *Amen?*

By whom was this word pronounced in the prayers of the Jews? 1 Chron. 16: 36.

In giving his disciples this form of prayer, did Jesus teach them that they must never use any other form?

What must we believe when we come to God in prayer? Heb. 11: 6.

What will render our prayers effectual? James 5: 16.

Why are prayers sometimes unavailing? James 4: 3.

Should we confine our prayers to ourselves?

For whom should we pray? 1 Tim. 2: 1, 2.

What encouragement have we for prayer? Matt. 7: 7, 8.

Can any man be a Christian who is a despiser of prayer?

LESSON LIII.

Duties of the Young.

What call does Solomon make upon the young? Eccl. 12: 1.

What period is most free from the care and troubles of life, youth or middle age?

Which is the most proper season for improvement?

Are impressions made early more or less lasting than those made at any after period?

Are the young as much indebted to God as others?

Did the Savior die for them?

Would it be wise to suffer our youth to pass away without acquiring a knowledge of science?

Which is the more valuable, science or religion?

Being destitute of experience, do not the young need some counsel?

What counsel is more desirable, human or divine?

How can the young secure to themselves virtue and happiness? Ps. 119: 9.

Do the habits contracted in youth exert a lasting influence over the character?

Though amusements are proper for the young, is there not danger of carrying them too far?

What is said of the ways of religion? Prov. 3: 17.

Do not the young desire happiness as much as others?

Why then do they neglect the concerns of religion?

Can we begin too early to do good, to love God and one another?

How does a person on the brink of death wish he had passed his youth?

What do the young owe to their parents?

What to their God?

Can we love God if we banish him from our thoughts?

Which engrosses your attention most, the duties of religion, or the vain amusements of the world?

Whom do you delight to serve, Christ or the world?

Do you ever expect a better opportunity to attend to the concerns of eternity?

Can you rely upon futurity?

Have you attended to all the foregoing lessons?

Have these exercises increased your acquaintance with the Scriptures?

Do they appear more or less valuable than they did when you commenced studying them?

Have you increased in virtue as well as in knowledge?

Do you feel desirous of becoming more devoted to your God?

Do you delight to follow the example of Christ?

LESSON LIV.

Questions on the Map of Palestine.

PART I.

In what quarter of the world is Palestine or the Holy Land?

By what name was it known before it was conquered by the Israelites? Gen. 17: 8.

To whom was this land first given by promise? Gen. 17: 5—8.

How long was Israel to possess it? Gen. 17: 8.

How long did they possess it?
From whom is the name Canaan derived?
Whence did it receive the name Palestine?
How is it bounded?
What were the three principal divisions of Palestine in the days of our Savior?
In what part was Judea? Galilee? Samaria?
Of which was Jerusalem the capital?
What two seas east of Palestine?
Which was the more northerly?
How large is the Dead sea?
What cities formerly stood on or near the spot where the Dead or Salt sea is now situated? Gen. 18: 20.
What was the character of those cities? Gen. 18: 20.
How were they destroyed? Gen. 19: 24, 25.
How large was the sea of Galilee?
In what part of Palestine is mount Lebanon? [2: 8.
What trees formerly grew there in abundance? 2 Chron.
What three cities on the north-west coast?
Which is the most northerly? Who was king of Tyre in the days of Solomon? 2 Chron. 2: 3.
What three cities on the south-west coast?
Which is more southerly, Gaza or Azotus?
Which more easterly?
Who was found at Azotus? Acts 8: 40.
At what place was the timber for the temple, which was cut on mount Lebanon, landed? 2 Chron. 2: 16.
In what direction is Joppa from Jerusalem?
How far from Jerusalem? Thirty-eight miles. [36—43.
What miracle did Peter perform at this place? Acts 9:
Where is Syria? Where Arabia? Egypt? Idumea?
Where is Phenicia? Decapolis? Perea? Itrorea?
Where is Cesarea Philippi?
Is there another place by the name of Cesarea in Palestine? Where is it situated?
In what direction from Samaria?
How far is this city from Jerusalem. Seventy miles.
How far from Joppa? Thirty miles.
By whom was this city rebuilt?
Whence did it derive its name? What happened to Herod Agrippa at this place? Acts 12: 21—23.
What devout man resided there? Acts 10: 1, 2.
Who else is spoken of as residing here? Acts 21: 8, 9.

What happened to Paul while at Cesarea? Acts 21: 10, 11.

How long was Paul a prisoner in this city? Acts 24: 27.

Where is mount Carmel? How far from Jerusalem? Eighty miles. How far from Tyre? Twenty miles.

What remarkable event took place on this mountain? 1 Kings, ch. 18.

Where is mount Tabor? [Matt. 17: 1.

What is supposed to have happened on this mountain?

What occurred at this mount in the days of the judges? Judges 4: 6—14.

What city south of mount Tabor?

What miracle did Jesus perform there? Luke 7: 11—15.

Where is Bethlehem? How far from Jerusalem? Six miles. What famous king was born there? 1 Sam. 17: 12.

What more illustrious person was afterwards born in that city? Matt. 2: 1.

Where is the city of Capernaum?

On which side of the lake of Galilee is it situated?

How far was it from Jerusalem? Eighty-four miles.

For what is Capernaum memorable? Matt. 4: 13.

What did Jesus say of this city? Matt. 11: 23.

Where is Nazareth? In what direction from Capernaum?

For what is this city remarkable? Matt. 2: 23.

How far is it from Jerusalem? Eighty miles.

How far from Capernaum? Twenty miles.

Where is Bethsaida? Who built this city?

Which of Christ's disciples resided there? John 1: 44.

Where is Cana? Why is it called Cana of Galilee?

What occurred here worthy of mention? John 2: 1—11.

Where were Bethphage and Bethany?

Which the more northerly?

What miracle did Jesus perform at Bethany? John, ch. 11. What other event renders this place remarkable? Luke 24: 50. 51.

What brook rises in the mount of Olives, and falls into the Dead sea?

PART II.

Where is the city of Jericho? How far from Jerusalem? Twenty miles. How far from the Jordan? Five miles.

What is this city called by Moses? Deut. 34: 3. Why?

What miracle was performed there by Elisha the prophet? 2 Kings 2: 19—22.

Who is spoken of as residing at Jericho? Josh. 2: 1.
This was the first city of Canaan taken by Joshua: how long did it resist the attack? Josh. 6: 15—27.
What family alone was spared when the city was taken? Josh. 6: 25. What miracle did Jesus perform near this city? Luke 18: 35—43.
At whose house did Jesus lodge in Jericho? Luke 19: 2.
What place is nearly opposite to Jericho on the east side of the Jordan?
For what is Bethabara memorable? John 1: 28.
What place is southerly of Bethabara?
For what is it famous? Matt. 14: 3—10.
Where is Ænon? How far from Jerusalem? Fifty-three miles. What mention is made of Ænon John 3: 23?
What large city west of Ænon?
Of what was Samaria the capital?
Is it a seaport or an inland town?
By whom was it built? 1 Kings 16: 23, 24.
Why was it called Samaria? Who captured Samaria, and carried the ten tribes into captivity? 2 Kings 17: 3—6.
How long was he in taking the city? 2 Kings 17: 5.
To what place did he carry Israel? 2 Kings 17: 6.
Did the king of Assyria repeople the city? 2 Kings 17:
How far is Samaria from Jerusalem? Fifty miles. [24.
Who preached the gospel in this city? Acts 8: 5, 6.
Where is Sychar or Shechem?
How far from Jerusalem? Forty miles.
How far from Jericho? Thirty-two miles.
What happened in this place during our Savior's ministry? John, ch. 4.
What took place in Sychar or Shechem soon after the Israelites were established in Canaan? Josh. 24: 1.
Whose bones were buried in this city? Josh. 24: 32.
What is said of this place Gen. 37: 12—14?
What mountain near Sychar?
For what was this mountain famous in the days of Christ?
Where is Tiberias? By whom was this city built?
After whom was it called?
How far from Jerusalem? Seventy miles.
How far from Capernaum? Fifteen miles.
Where is the land of Gennesaret? Did Jesus during his ministry visit this place? Matt. 14: 34.
What place do you find north of Ænon?
On which side of Jordan was it?

What is said of it in John 3: 23?

Where is Arimathea?

How far from Jerusalem? Twenty-six miles.

What person mentioned in the New Testament resided there? Luke 23: 50—52. What is said of this man?

Where is Ephraim? How far from Jerusalem? Eight miles. In what direction?

Where is the mount of Olives?

Which way from Jerusalem?

What two villages lay at the foot of this mountain?

What did Solomon build upon this mountain? 1 Kings 11: 7.

In consequence of the idolatrous worship offered in this temple, what is the mountain called? 2 Kings 23: 13.

Where is lake Merum?

In what direction from the sea of Galilee?

In what part of Judea was the wilderness of that name?

Where is the city of Chorazin?

On which side of the sea of Galilee?

How far from Capernaum? Two miles.

What woe did our Savior pronounce upon this and other cities? Matt. 11: 21, 22.

In what direction is Chorazin from Cesarea?

What city south of Chorazin?

On what sea was it situated?

What occurred when Jesus visited the land of the Gergesenes? Matt. 8: 28.

Where is Gadara situated?

Did Christ visit this country? Mark 5: 1.

What miracle did he perform there? Mark 5: 1—16.

Where is Decapolis? How many cities did it include?

Where is Dalmanutha? What place south of it?

In what direction is Magdala from Capernaum?

What sea is west of Palestine? Where is Abilene?

Where is Damascus? Which way from Jerusalem?

Which way from Cesarea Philippi?

How far distant? Forty-six miles.

Was this city in being in the days of Abraham? Gen. 15: 2. Of what was Damascus the capital?

What are the rivers of Damascus? 2 Kings 5: 12.

What happened to St. Paul on his way to this city? Acts, ch. 9.

To what empire does Palestine belong at the present day?

Is it in as flourishing a condition as it was formerly?

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